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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,613. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 23, 1900.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, and Jersey City. TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks firm.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40⅝c; cash cotton, 7⅝c.

LEGISLATURE.—Several bills were passed in the Senate. Mr. Minton of New York introduced a resolution providing that alien labor be barred from work on the projected rapid transit tunnel. Assemblyman Harburger's Raines law repeal resolution was tabled in committee. A bill providing for East River tunnels and bridges was introduced. The annual appropriation bill calls for $16,000,000. The Committee on the Decline of Commerce reported to the Governor.—Page 8.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday Mr. Pritchard of North Carolina spoke to a resolution protesting against the new Constitution of his State, which he charged was designed to disfranchise the negroes and poor whites. Mr. Turner of Washington spoke in opposition to the retention of the Philippines. More evidence was introduced in the alleged bribery case in Montana. The bill to create two additional Federal judicial districts in New York was passed. Roberts will be heard in his own defense in the House to-day. Mr. Rawlins's polygamy resolution was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday. Puerto Rico's claims were again presented to committees from both houses. —Page 5.

FOREIGN.—Advices from South Africa show that Gen. Warren is still pushing the Boers but making slow progress, as every step of his way is contested. The Boers are still bombarding Kimberley. The widow of Gen. Waulhope denies that her husband wrote a letter criticising Gen. Methuen. A report was in circulation yesterday that Lord Dundonald had entered Ladysmith with 1,000 men. A bill is to be introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies providing a maximum tariff on colonial products of foreign countries which do not give France the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause. The English court will go into mourning in consequence of the death of the Duke of Teck. Twelve Assumptionist fathers, accused of being involved in the Royalist and anti-Republican conspiracy were placed on trial in Paris yesterday. Jamaica has rejected the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's scheme to divert the bulk of the colony's trade from America to Great Britain. The Swedish budget provides for forty-six new batteries of artillery in four years, and for other additions to the country's armament. The London Daily Mail says Denmark might be willing to part with her West Indian islands in return for privileges granted to her by the United States in the Orient.—Pages 3 and 4.

Page 1.

Prof. Henry A. Hazen, one of the chief weather forecasters in the Washington Bureau, received probably fatal injuries yesterday while on his bicycle by colliding with a negro.

It was reported in Albany yesterday that Insurance Superintendent Payn would give up his fight if the Governor named a successor satisfactory to Platt and the organization.

Page 2.

Dr. John T. Thelberg, a well-known blind physician of this city, who lives at the Waldorf-Astoria, is accused of assault by Arthur Magnet, a boy of fourteen, who declares that the physician had been introduced to him as his father. This Dr. Thelberg denies.

Page 3.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harper & Brothers. The proceedings yesterday in the Molineux trial included the taking of further expert medical testimony. The prosecution did not conclude its case.

Page 5.

Fire in the basement of a Madison Street building disclosed an illicit distillery. The owner and his confederates escaped.

Page 8.

Peter Chipriono killed one man and wounded two others at a christening at Peckville, Penn.

It is reported that the trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath have decided adversely to the continuance as Superintendent of Col. C. O. Shepard.

The Produce Exchange members yesterday adopted an amendment to the by-laws of the Exchange limiting the amount that can be paid out yearly from the gratuity fund as insurance, the result being regarded as a victory for the younger members of the Exchange.

Page 10.

R. L. Coleman has been elected President of the American Bicycle Company, succeeding A. G. Spalding, who resigned.

Page 11.

The public school teachers received checks yesterday for their December salaries.

The annual meeting of the Consolidated Gas Company yesterday was a stormy one. G. A. Plimpton declared the election of Trustees illegal, and said he would carry the matter to the courts.

Page 14.

The Trunk Line Association yesterday gave a public hearing to shippers who desired to offer protests against the revised freight classification which went into effect the first of the year. The hearing was not concluded.

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EFFORTS TO REACH DYING MAN.

M. T. Cuff of Danbury Passed Through an Extraordinary Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.—Alderman M. T. Cuff of this city arrived home this morning with the body of his brother, Attorney John F. Cuff, who died on Friday night at Suwanee Springs, Fla. Mr. Cuff went from Danbury last Wednesday in response to a telegram announcing his brother's critical condition.

The railroad connections in Florida were found bad, and Mr. Cuff was forced to make a detour of nearly two hundred miles in order to get to Suwanee Springs on Friday night. In this manner he arrived late at night in a small village across the Suwanee River from the hotel where his brother lay dying. He was told that there was a ferry across the river.

He tried in vain to arouse the ferryman, so he finally found a small boat tied to the river bank, and, with a stick for an oar, started to propel himself across. His shouts for the ferryman had been heard by his sister, who was staying in the hotel with her brother, and she directed him where to make a landing.

When Mr. Cuff reached the middle of the river the boat began to fill with water and to sink. Throwing his grip and umbrella as far as possible toward the bank, Mr. Cuff lightened the sinking craft somewhat, but could not prevent it floating rapidly down the river.

Finally he was obliged to jump from the boat into the water, luckily striking a shallow spot in the centre of the stream. His sister, who was the only one to see his plight, went for help, and Mr. Cuff was rescued. He arrived at the hotel just in time to hear the dying words of the brother whom he had traveled a thousand miles to see.

Spittoons for Cleveland Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 22.—Spittoons will be placed at distances of 200 feet along the streets of this city if an ordinance introduced in the Council to-night is approved. This novel plan to aid in keeping the city clean was suggested in all seriousness, and many believe that the scheme will be made a law.

Five Fast Trains a Day
to Chicago via the Pennsylvania Railroad; all models of safety, speed, and comfort.—Adv.

THE CASTELLANES COME UNWELCOMED

Countess Weeps When She Finds No Familiar Face.

THE COUNT DENIES REPORTS

Denounces as Unjust and Scurrilous Rumors of Gambling and Debt—Explanation for the Goulds.

Count Boni de Castellane and his wife, the Countess, who was Miss Anna Gould, arrived here yesterday from France on the French Line steamship La Bretagne. The couple have not set foot on American soil since their marriage, five years ago. They have come back, they say, that the Countess may see her brothers and sister. The two children of the Count and Countess were left in Paris.

Speeding over the cable ahead of the returning couple came reports to the effect that the Count had played at cards and speculated on the Bourse disastrously; that he had exhausted the big marriage dot; that he was financially embarrassed, and that the couple were coming here to seek assistance from the brothers and sister of the bride of five years ago. These rumors and allegations printed in a Parisian journal since the Count and Countess left the French capital were shown to them by reporters soon after the vessel had passed in at Sandy Hook. They were the only messages received by the couple upon their return. The Count became furious over what he denounced as the unjust and scurrilous attacks made upon him, and on the way up the bay continued his denunciations.

NO YACHT TO MEET THEM.

As the steamer plowed through the waters of the bay the Countess, leaning over the rail, kept her eyes always on the land of her birth. It had been expected that a yacht, or at least a tug, bearing relatives and friends of the distinguished couple would meet the ship at Quarantine and take them off to the city ahead of the steamer. The Count and Countess were all ready for such a contingency when La Bretagne arrived at Quarantine. No craft, however, loomed out of the gray mist of early morning except the usual harbor tugs. After the vessel had left Quarantine and stretched away up the bay on the very last lap of the journey, the Countess Castellane stationed herself by the rail and set her face toward the city that appeared dimly through the thick atmosphere. Her husband joined her and tugged at his mustache as if in anger.

THE COUNTESS SHEDS TEARS.

As the big vessel floated nearer to her dock the Countess Castellane spied out the little group of men and women gathered on the pier to greet returning relatives and friends. A woman waved a handkerchief. The Countess, from the steamer's deck, was about to reply when she saw that the greeting was not for her. A second time her face lit up and she was about to wave a greeting, and again she saw that it was a fellow-passenger who was being welcomed. Then she burst into a flood of tears.

When the steamer had been warped into her pier, the Count and Countess were among the first to descend the gangplank. They were inconspicuously dressed. The Count wore a dark derby hat, tan shoes, dark gloves, and a long blue overcoat lined with silver fox skin. The Countess wore a dark skirt, a Persian lamb jacket, and a boa and muff of marten. Her hat was an inconspicuous affair of dark cloth caught up at the side and trimmed with purple flowers. They were followed by a valet and maid. On the pier they looked about them as if expecting some one. They found only a curious crowd of strangers gathered about them. The Count stopped on his way down the long pier to write a cablegram to his father. While he was engaged his wife looked about her with visible signs of embarrassment.

NO WELCOME AT HOTEL.

A woman reporter approached the Countess and asked her about her children. Her face lit up with a grateful smile, and she chatted pleasantly. The Count then returned, having sent his cablegram. At the pier entrance a score of cabmen were soliciting fares. The Count hailed one of these conveyances and he and the Countess were driven to the Waldorf-Astoria. There was no greeting there—no telegrams, no letters, no visitors. No preparations had been made for their reception, no one at the hotel knew of their coming. They were assigned to a handsome suite of rooms.

When greeted by reporters off Quarantine, Count Castellane appeared taken completely by surprise by the articles which have appeared in the Figaro of Paris, alleging that he had been posted on the Bourse and had so depleted his own and his wife's finances by gambling that he was compelled to come to the members of the Gould family for aid. He, as stated, in unmeasured terms denounced M. de Rodays of the Figaro. "He is a cur, a thief, a liar," said the Count with threatening gestures. "I cannot find speech to say all I would wish. I cannot fight a duel with him, for he is far beneath my rank."

"Besides, he is a coward. He cannot fight. He dare not fight, but I shall reserve the right to seek him out and slap his face upon my return to Paris. He would not accept a challenge. He is a man whom one may call a liar, a scoundrel, a thief, anything you choose, and he would say nothing. The only way to deal with him is to take a good stout cane, as I shall do, and slap his face. I have prepared this telegram that I will send to him."

COUNT'S MESSAGE TO RODAYS.

The Count then showed the following message:

"De Rodays, Editor Figaro, Paris:

"There has been communicated to me on board the ship the calumny printed in the Parisian papers emanating from the Figaro. You will at once print a formal denial. I reserve the right on my return to tell you what I think of your disloyalty.

"CASTELLANE."

The Count then continued:

"Here is another message that I shall send to my good friend M. Meyer of Le Gaulois:"

The dispatch to M. Meyer read as follows:

"On my arrival here I am told of the calumnies printed in The Figaro. Have just sent Rodays this dispatch: [Here is included the dispatch.] I beg you, my dear friend, to distribute this dispatch to all the newspapers in Paris."

"The Figaro," continued the Count, with emphasis, "has lost whatever caste it once had. It is always on sale to the highest bidder. It has lost half its circulation and all its prestige during the Dreyfus trial. It is the synagogue of Paris. It is the organ of the Jews to-day because the Jews pay most. It will be the organ of the Christians to-morrow if they will pay enough. Nobody who knows the paper will believe what it says, but there are those who credit it because they do not know any better.

"The papers, particularly those on this side of the water, copy this, and all this makes it imperative that I should answer it. The editor knew that I would be on the water eight or nine days and would be helpless, so he published those lies."

COUNT NEVER GAMBLED.

"I never gambled before or after my marriage. I never played on the Bourse, never in my life. I would not know how to gamble in any way. I do not know how they gamble. This is all a political scheme to ruin me. I do not see how they dare say those things about a member of Parliament.

"He's a deputy, you know," added the Countess, who listened intently to her husband's words.

"Yes," continued the Count, "and I have been working very hard. I have received a holiday of one month. My wife wanted to see her sister and her brothers."

The Countess nodded her head.

Asked if it were true, as reported, that he had come to America for the purpose of attempting to borrow money from George Gould, the Count shrugged his shoulders in disdain.

"No, it is not necessary to come here, even if I did wish to borrow money. There is the cable, letters, many other ways. We come only on a visit. I have always loved America. My wife has not been here in five years. She wanted to see her brothers."

"And my sister," added the Countess.

"Are you going to Lakewood?" was asked.

"Lakewood?" replied the Count with a shrug. "I may not go to Lakewood. We shall go to the Waldorf-Astoria. And my wife's brothers and sister—I do not know where we shall see them."

THE ANTI-LOUBET AFFAIR.

When asked concerning the report that he and the Countess had led the Royalist demonstration against President Loubet at the Auteuil race track last Spring, the Count became violent again.

"There is absolutely no truth in it," he cried. "My wife and I never led the Royalists, did we Anna?" appealing to the Countess.

"No, never," she replied. "We did not move from our seats of that occasion."

"I do not think the present conditions in France warrant the rise of the Royalist party. Déroulède, however, is the most popular man in France to-day. I would not like to see a Royalist attempt now. What we want at present is a sound, honest, clean republic. Loubet? Oh, he's an honest, well-meaning man."

Reverting to the reports alleging extravagance on his part, the Count said:

"We building a palace? Pah! We are building a house to suit our own ideas of life. It will not cost as much money as many private houses in America. The talk that I squandered a fortune on it is stupid. My yachts are at Havre. They have not been pawned and they never will be. I have never asked any one to lend me a cent on them or anything else."

The Count was questioned regarding a rumor that he and the Countess had not lived happily together. He turned half round and called, excitedly:

"Anna!"

The Countess appeared from a side room, whither she had gone a moment before, with a weary look in her eyes. She smiled, however, as she approached.

"Is it true," cried the Count excitedly, "that we have lived unhappily, and that you left me, and I followed you from city to city? Is it true?"

THE COUNTESS'S DENIAL.

"Why, no," was the only reply of the Countess.

"You see," said the Count, proudly, "it is thus with us always. We have no disagreements. It is absurd, these stories."

Concerning the family affairs of the Count and the reports of his having lost heavily at gambling, M. Taigny, the Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, who was on board La Bretagne, corroborated all that the Count said.

Before she left the pier in the morning the Countess, in a short interview, expressed her pleasure at returning to America.

"I am glad to get back," she said, "but I like France and the French people. They are amiable and kind and they love Americans. My only regret is that we were obliged to leave our children behind us. They are two and three years old, respectively, and they look like the Count. They have dark eyes. We will remain in America about three weeks."

The Count was in a hurry, and the pair drove to the hotel, arriving at 9 o'clock. At 11 o'clock Miss Helen Gould arrived at the hotel. She attended the Bagley concert given in the large ballroom, and the Count and Countess Castellane occupied her box with her. Miss Gould drove home alone immediately after the concert. No other member of the Gould family called during the afternoon. At 6:30 o'clock the Castellanes drove to Miss Helen Gould's residence, on Fifth Avenue, and took dinner.

IN MR. GOULD'S OPERA BOX.

After dinner the Count and Countess de Castellane went to the opera with Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould, who had come in to town on the 2:12 P. M. train from Lakewood, N. J., and had gone to Miss Gould's house. This was the Goulds' night to occupy Box 12, which George J. Gould sublets from Henry Clews. The opera was Meyerbeer's "Le Prophète." Besides the Castellanes, the Goulds had with them in the box Mr. and Mrs. Sydney J. Smith. Mr. Smith appeared in the amateur theatricals recently given by the Goulds at their home, Georgian Court, Lakewood, N. J.

Mrs. Gould was attired in blue panne and wore a diamond collar and magnificent diamond headdress. The Countess wore cream-colored satin and diamond necklace and a tiara of diamonds in her hair. Mrs. Smith wore pale-blue silk. The party got in after the first act, and left the Metropolitan Opera House after the fourth act, the Castellanes going to the Waldorf-Astoria, and the Goulds to their town house on Fifth Avenue.

While at the opera the Count took occasion to go from box to box visiting his friends in the customary way, and was everywhere pleasantly received. There were many men visitors to Box 12 in the course of the evening, a good proportion of them young bachelors. Craig W. Wadsworth and Mr. E. Randolph were among those who came.

A friend of the Gould family who is also acquainted with Count Castellane, said that Mr. Gould's failure to meet the Castellanes at the pier was not at all surprising. "Would you expect," said he, "that Mr. and Mrs. George Gould would get up early in the morning to come in sixty-five miles from Lakewood to meet the Count on a steamer's getting in in the morning? The idea is absurd. It is not customary for people in society, anyway, to go to the piers to meet their friends. They send their servants and carriages, but do not go and make a scene in public. There was no reason for taking any trouble when the traveling arrangements are so good between the pier and the Waldorf-Astoria."

CASTELLANE TO SUE RODAYS.

Will Demand 100,000 Francs Damages for Alleged Slander—Figaro Declares His Threats a Bluff.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Count Boni de Castellane has sent a second cablegram to M. De Rodays. It says:

"I have just learned of the infamous slander directed against me by you at the instigation of the Dreyfusards. My father has already denied it, and has expressed his contempt, to which I join my own. I shall have recourse to the law courts and shall sue you for 100,000 francs damages, of which the poor of Paris will get the benefit."

The Figaro publishes Count Boni de Castellane's cablegrams and says:

"We disdain his insults, which do not harm us. We shall be delighted to meet him in the law courts, on condition that the trial be a serious one, and that nothing be kept back which would throw the fullest light on the matter. But, owing to the professional secrecy of stock brokers, there is only one means of clearly establishing the truth, and this means lies in the hands of de Castellane.

"Let him request the Minister of Finance to send an Inspector to inquire of the stock brokers—the Minister of Finance can alone do this at de Castellane's request—and then we shall know positively if de Castellane has been slandered and if he never speculated on the Bourse.

"This is the only course open to de Castellane. Everything else in his cablegrams of threats is what the Americans call a 'bluff.'"

SCHOONER ABANDONED AT SEA.

NASSAU, N. P., Jan. 22.—The Ward Liner Saratoga, Capt. Johnson, from New York Jan. 18, which arrived here to-day, had on board the Captain and five men of the American schooner B. W. Morse, which sailed from Jacksonville Jan. 15 for St. John, P. R., and which had been abandoned at sea northeast of Abaco. Two of the crew of the schooner were drowned.

The schooner B. W. Morse, Capt. Newberry, hailed from Bath, Me., and was owned by Morse & Co. She was of 559 tons burden, and was built in 1880.

The Perfection of Railroad Travel
is found on the Pennsylvania Limited. Others may imitate; none can equal.—Adv.

PROF. HAZEN BADLY INJURED.

Weather Forecaster Receives What May Be Fatal Hurts in a Bicycle Collision in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Henry A. Hazen, Professor of Meteorology and one of the chief forecasters of weather conditions at the Weather Bureau in this city, was probably fatally injured to-night by being thrown from his bicycle.

The accident occurred while the Professor was on his way to the bureau. At the corner of Sixteenth and M Streets, he ran into a colored man, the force of the contact throwing him from the wheel and pitching him forward on his head. The blow was a terrific one, the skull being cracked from over the nose to the back of the head, and causing also a hemorrhage of the brain.

Physicians afterward trephined the skull and removed a clot of blood from the right side. They say his injury is one of the most severe on record, and the chances for recovery are very remote.

Prof. Hazen was for some time an assistant to Prof. Loomis of Yale University, but since 1881 has been identified with the Government Weather Service at Washington. He was highly regarded as an efficient forecaster. He was fifty-five years of age and was born in India of missionary parents.

GREAT AUSTRIAN MINE STRIKE.

70,000 Men Have Already Quit Work—Industries May Be Paralyzed.

VIENNA, Jan. 23.—Thirty thousand more Austrian miners have gone on strike, their employers having refused the demands for higher wages and an eight-hour day. The total number now out is 70,000, and before the end of the week it is expected that 20,000 others will have joined the strike.

The employers threaten dismissal and eviction within three days. Police precautions have been taken to prevent violence. The coal famine threatens to check every branch of Austrian industry.

HAWAII WOULD BE A TERRITORY

Citizens of the Islands Object to Being Colonists.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Hawaii is bending all her efforts just now to avoid receiving the treatment which she expects is going to be awarded to Cuba, Puerto Rico, Guam, and the Philippines. Hawaii wants to be a Territory, and is making a mighty effort to avoid being treated as a "colony." One of the Hawaiians in town is A. S. Hartwell, who is here as the representative of the dependency. Some time ago he requested that a seat in the Republican National Convention be given to Hawaii, on the same terms as Alaska. This was a part of the campaign for Hawaii's admission as a Territory. The National Committee referred him to the convention itself.

The demand for Hawaii's admission as a Territory has been voiced by every resident of the islands who has come to this city, no matter what his political beliefs. Prince David Kawanankoa advocated it as earnestly as any of the original republicans of Honolulu. Most of them believe that they will win, but Mr. Hartwell does not seem very sanguine.

BIG NEWSPAPER READING ROOM.

That of the Library of Congress, Now Open, Largest in the World.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The reading room for newspapers and periodicals in the library of Congress was opened to the public to-day, under the direction of Superintendent A. B. Slawson. It is said to be the largest newspaper reading room in the world. Five hundred American daily newspapers and 100 foreign papers, mostly dailies, have been subscribed for. The files are being arranged alphabetically by States and countries for the benefit of visitors from different parts of the United States and from other countries, so that they can find their home papers without difficulty. Heretofore the newspapers were not open to the public and had to be called for and sent out like books.

Every State in the Union is represented, with all the colonial possessions. The Manila Freedom has not yet arrived, but The Hawaiian Gazette is on file, with newspapers from Cuba and Puerto Rico. South and Central America are liberally represented because of the frequent demands of Congressmen for newspapers from those sections. Trade papers are included in the South American assortment.

The papers are kept on a newspaper file invented expressly for the library by Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the building, by means of which the latest issue is slipped in and back numbers slipped out by releasing a metal band, and without tearing or creasing the papers. The weekly and monthly periodicals number about 2,000.

SENATE TRADITIONS VIOLATED.

Mr. Beveridge, Though a New Man, Is Allowed to Preside.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Considerable interest has been aroused by the appearance of Senator Beveridge as presiding officer during a considerable part of the Senate debate on the Financial bill. It is extraordinary to so honor a brand-new Senator.

Since Mr. Beveridge appeared in the Senate several time-honored traditions about the duties and privileges of new Senators have been severely dealt with, but this is the direst blow of all. No earthquake has resulted from this violation of precedent, and the Indiana man has proved an efficient President pro tem.

ANOTHER GIFT FOR HARVARD.

James Stillman Adds $50,000 to His Previous Donation.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—Announcement was made to-day that the gift of $50,000 to Harvard University for the purpose of establishing a hospital and infirmary for sick students, by James Stillman of New York City, has been doubled by him. It was found, because of the advance in the price of real estate and of building materials, that the original sum was insufficient to provide such a building as the donor intended to give, and on learning of the conditions Mr. Stillman immediately made his second gift.

Ground will be broken in the early Spring for the new hospital, which is to be called "Stillman Hall."

The sum of $25,000 annually has been placed at the disposal of the management of the hospital for its maintenance.

Bids for Lower Warrior River Locks.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22.—Bids for the construction of Locks 4, 5, and 6 on the lower Warrior River were opened to-day at the Engineer's office at Mobile, and in Tuscaloosa. Five bids were submitted. The lowest was that of Christie, Lowe & Nepworth of Chicago, which was $417,230. To this firm the contract will probably be awarded after the bid has been acted upon by the War Department at Washington. The locks are situated about fifteen miles below Tuscaloosa, and are three of the six necessary to open the river between Tuscaloosa and Demopolis. The work is to be completed by Dec. 31, 1901.

Aged Couple Both Die Within a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

TALLMANS, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Mrs. John T. Young, aged eighty-three years, who died last Tuesday from pneumonia, was buried on Saturday. Her husband, aged eighty-four years, who was suffering from the same disease, while the funeral was being held, died yesterday. His funeral will take place on Wednesday.

PAYN WILL SURRENDER?

If the Governor Names a Man Satisfactory to Platt.

SUCH IS CURRENT REPORT

The Superintendent's Friends Assert He Is Confident and in the Fight to Stay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—A new report regarding the Payn situation is in circulation here to-night, and while everybody professes to know nothing definite about it, it is asserted on all sides that "it sounds probable."

This report is to the effect that an understanding exists between Senator T. C. Platt, the Republican State leader, and the Superintendent of Insurance to the effect that when Gov. Roosevelt agrees to nominate a man for Mr. Payn's place who is satisfactory to Senator Platt and the organization Mr. Payn will withdraw from the contest and agree to the confirmation of the nominee.

Mr. Payn's friends indignantly deny that there is the slightest foundation for this report and say that there never has been a time when the Insurance Superintendent was so confident of retaining his place and preventing the confirmation of any nomination other than his own which might be sent to the Senate. They say that Mr. Payn is in the fight to stay and will not retire under the existing circumstances. They add that Mr. Payn has been the man on whom the fight was forced by the Governor and his friends and that Mr. Payn will exert all his influence to defeat his enemies.

Despite these denials, the report is being repeated among the members, although no one can be found to say who is responsible for it.

Gov. Roosevelt this evening refused to say anything about the Payn matter, and refused to say when he would send a nomination to the Senate. It is believed here that he may defer action until next Monday, although no one knows what the Chief Executive intends to do, as he apparently has taken nobody into his confidence.

One of the conjectures to-night is that Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee, the personal representative of Senator Platt, will come to Albany to-morrow or Wednesday and give the Governor the name of the man selected by the organization.

None of the many reports can be confirmed, and those who have had long experience in watching the politics in this State agree that the present situation is one which offers all sorts of possibilities, and one which is causing the Republican leaders more anxiety than anything which has happened since the famous struggle between the "Stalwarts" and the "Half-breeds," which split the party and turned New York over to the Democrats.

A LIBRARY FOR EAST ORANGE.

The City Council Unanimously Accepts Mr. Carnegie's Offer.

Special to The New York Times.

BRICK CHURCH, N. J., Jan. 22.—By a unanimous vote the East Orange City Council to-night accepted the offer of Andrew Carnegie to give the city $50,000 for the erection of a public library.

Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen was the only person among the hundred or more representative citizens in the meeting room who opposed the immediate acceptance of the offer. Dr. Kitchen said he did not believe a large library was needed in East Orange and that the condition imposed by Mr. Carnegie, that the city should pledge $5,000 a year for library maintenance, should be referred to an election before it was adopted. He also asked the Council to request Mr. Carnegie to modify the conditions of the gift.

Edward R. Crippen, President of the Council, made a bitter attack upon Dr. Kitchen from the chair, declaring that the physician spent most of his time maligning and defaming his own city, and that he was in no sense a public spirited man. Every public spirited man in the community, he said, was anxious to see the offer accepted, and Dr. Kitchen was the only one who had quibbled over the three-fifths of a mill tax which the maintenance would entail.

After accepting the offer and adopting resolutions pledging the city to the maintenance of the library the Council approved the appointment by Mayor Bruen of the following Library Trustees: Judge J. Franklin Fort, Alexander King, David S. Walton, Edward O. Stanley, Charles A. Sterling, Harry T. Ambrose, John C. Lyons, Frederick M. Shepard, and Robert W. Hawkesworth.

Library for Leavenworth, Kan.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 22.—In a letter to A. J. Tullock, member of the Public Library Board, received to-day, Andrew Carnegie offers to give $25,000 to the Leavenworth Public Library on condition that the city furnishes a site for the building and agrees to pay $3,000 to $5,000 a year for its maintenance.

CHICAGOAN ADMITS HIS GUILT.

Publisher of "Our Saviour in Art" Confesses to Being a Fraud.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A. P. T. Elder, formerly a publisher in Chicago, pleaded guilty in the United States District Court to-day to having used the mails to defraud. Elder was publisher of a work known as "Our Savious in Art," and corresponded with people in all parts of the country, offering them flattering inducements to act as general managers in the sale of the books. He is said to have pocketed all the money sent him for salesmen's outfits. Sentence was deferred until Feb. 5.

S. T. DUTTON COMING HERE.

To be Professor of School Administration at Teachers College.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—It was given out in Brookline this morning that Samuel T. Dutton, Superintendent of Schools, and one of the best known men in educational circles of New England, was to resign his position, to take effect next Autumn. The School Committee will act on the matter at the next meeting of the board, which will be held on the first Monday in February.

Mr. Dutton leaves his present office to become Professor of School Administration at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. He will probably assume his new duties some time next September.

Norwalk Pastor Raises Money.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Jan. 22.—Seizing the opening of the handsome new Trinity Church as a rare opportunity, the Rev. F. W. Norris converted the morning service yesterday into a money-raising bee, which realized $2,067.75. This amount clears the church from debt. The church will be consecrated next Sunday.

Guests of Senator Depew.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—A distinguished party made an excursion to this city on Saturday night to dine with Senator Depew. They were fellow-members of the Corsair Club, who came over in a special car, and returned to New York yesterday. The party included William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, Judge Howland, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Frank K. Sturgis, William Rockefeller, Charles Lanier, George S. Bowdoin, John K. Cowen, and Seth B. French.

THE DANISH WEST INDIES.

Daily Mail Says Denmark Would Have Equivalent for Them in American Concessions to Her in the East.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"Negotiations for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States are likely to undergo a new development. The United States Government intends to acquire a sphere of influence in China. In that case Denmark, for the benefit of her newly founded commercial connections in East Asia, would through American concessions obtain a valuable equivalent for her western colonies."

WESTERN ROADS DISAGREE.

Canadian Pacific Balks on Abolition of Commissions—Concessions Asked Will Not Be Granted.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Prospects for the abolition of all ticket commissions, that the officers of the Western roads are now working so hard for, are not so bright as they were. It appears that the roads in the commission agreement reckoned largely without the Canadian Pacific Company. This line now comes forward and demands as a condition of its signature to a non-commission agreement the discontinuance of the twenty-five-dollar colonist rate that has been and is still being quoted by the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads to North Pacific Coast points, and a larger percentage of the immigrant business as allotted by the pool of the Western roads to New York.

Officers of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific say they will not withdraw the low colonist rate.

The General Passenger Agents of the railways included in the Western Passenger Association met to-day to take action upon the proposed discontinuance of the payment of commissions.

The Western Passenger Agent of one of the trunk lines between New York and Chicago said to-day that most of the railway companies would probably raise ticket agents' salaries. That could be easily done out of the savings made by the non-payment of commissions to agents of other lines, he said.

An official of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern said that while the abolition of commissions might in the end lead to a consolidation of the ticket offices in the large cities, such action would not be taken immediately and perhaps not for a long time.

WESTERN POOL IS DOUBTFUL.

Chicago-St. Paul Traffic Agreement May Fall Through.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—It is doubtful whether the officers of the roads operating in the Chicago-St. Paul territory will be able to agree on a plan for pooling the passenger business between the two places. The details of the proposed pool have all been worked out, but officers of one or two of the lines say they will go into no combination that does not give them the percentage of the total traffic to which in their opinion their roads are entitled.

The scheme is to award each road a certain percentage of the total passenger business. If any member of the pool is found to be short in its allotted percentage of the total business special parties will be turned over until it has caught up in the pool. If there is not enough, cash will be turned over to the losing road.

ZOLA ON HIS FATHER'S CASE.

Says Documents Containing Francois Zola's Defense Are Gone.

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Emile Zola gives in the Aurore this morning the first installment of the results of his inquiry into the charges made by the Petit Journal, in May and July, 1898, against his father, François Zola.

He declares that he applied successively to Gen. Billot, M. Cavaignac, and Gen. Zurlinden, Ministers of War, for permission to allow him to see the military dossier dealing with his father's case; but he was refused by each. Finally the present Cabinet authorized Gen. de Galliffet to communicate the dossier to him.

M. Zola, however, ascertained that the dossier had been communicated to the notorious Col. Henry in March, 1898, and he insinuates that it was tampered with, because now, while he has found one of two letters containing the accusations against his father which the Petit Journal published, the first letter and the eight documents referred to in the second letter are missing.

M. Zola says that both he and Maître Labori, who has examined the dossier, consider it singular that none of the documents giving François Zola's explanations and defense now remain. A choice seems to have been made, he asserts, so that the dossier consists purely of the documents containing the accusation.

MACHINE DISPLACES LABORERS.

Dock Shovelers Must Make Room for an Automatic Unloader.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHTABULA, Ohio, Jan. 22.—The announcement here to-day that orders have been placed for two more automatic iron ore unloaders to be built at once for use on the Carnegie docks at Conneaut carries with it great importance. For months tests have been in progress on the first and only automatic ore unloader in the world. At first it was believed by many to be a failure, but in its improved form it is meeting every anticipation.

As gigantic expense is involved in their construction, the placing of two additional orders is taken to mean that it has been perfected and will soon be adopted at every ore-receiving port on the Great Lakes. This will directly affect thousands of ore shovelers.

The great scoop, which is a part of the massive four-hundred ton machine, dips up ten tons of ore at a time. One machine working ten hours a day can displace a hundred men with satisfactory results. The shovelers regard it with fear, apparently realizing the fate of unskilled labor on lake docks.

DIVER LOOKS FOR BOY'S BODY.

Willie Campbell Breaks Through Ice in the Potatuck River.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.—A submarine diver is searching the bed of the Potatuck River, which joins the Housatonic at Sandy Hook, for the body of Willie, the eight years old son of ex-Representative Patrick Campbell of that village. The boy was running on the treacherous ice of the river yesterday afternoon while a group of less venturesome comrades watched him from the bank. Suddenly the ice gave way and the boy disappeared.

A party of fifty men was made up and a search of the riverbed was instituted. The ice was broken for a long distance and the river dredged all day and all night, but to no purpose. This morning the diver was brought from Bridgeport. Although nearly a mile of the river has been searched by the diver, no trace of the drowned boy has been found.

The Canadian Grain Route.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Jan. 22.—J. Israel Tarte, the Dominion Minister of Public Works, announced to-day that in further pursuance of the policy of securing for the Canadian lakes and St. Lawrence route grain traffic from the West and Northwest, several million dollars would be placed in the estimates at the coming session of Parliament. One of the chief works to be authorized is the deepening of the canals to eighteen feet, and the putting in of locks to enable large vessels to go up to North Bay.

A Beautiful Souvenir Mug Will Be
presented to our bottled beer customers on record February 1st. THE OTTO HUBER BREWERY, Broadway and 42d St. Telephone: 2902-38th Str. —Adv.

PROTEST TO KELLER OVER BRYAN DINNER

Gold Men Fear It May Seem a Democratic Club Indorsement.

HIS LETTER TO PERRY BELMONT

Quoted by Robert B. Roosevelt, John Fox and John F. Doyle.

Mr. Keller Says His Act Is that of an Individual, and Will Dine the Westerner if It Drives Away Every Member.

William Jennings Bryan arrived in this city yesterday and immediately went to the Hoffman House, which will be his headquarters during his stay here. The coming of Mr. Bryan was the principal topic of conversation among Democrats of all shades of opinion, and the interest taken in his arrival was demonstrated by the throngs which visited the Hoffman House during the day.

Interest in Mr. Bryan's visit was heightened last night when it became known that the dinner in his honor which is to be given at the Democratic Club to-night by John W. Keller, the President of the Club, had aroused a considerable amount of opposition among members of the club. These members feel that, despite Mr. Keller's assurance that he is acting as host in his individual capacity, he cannot sufficiently divorce his personality from his official position in the club, and that any courtesy extended by him to Mr. Bryan will be construed as the club's indorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy. For several days there have been rumors of impending trouble, and last night the following letter, signed by ex-Senator John Fox, one of the Governors of the club; Robert B. Roosevelt, formerly United States Minister to the Netherlands, and John F. Doyle,

ever, that we are Democrats and are interested in the success of the Democratic Party in the city, in the State, and in the Nation.

"This being true, we sincerely but respectfully urge upon you, occupying as you do the position of President of the club, not to do anything which would tend to forestall the action of the next Democratic National Convention.

"As individuals we insist upon the right to express our opinions in regard to the future policy of our party, and the selection of its nominees. We believe it unwise to permit the opinion to go broadcast throughout the land that the Democratic Club of this city or the Democratic Party of this State, so far in advance of the convention, are irrevocably committed to the indorsement of the principles of the last National platform, or of the views of the last Presidential nominee.

"We are painfully aware of the fact that in 1896 we lost the State of New York by 268,469 and the city by more than 20,000. It is our desire, if possible, to prevent a repetition of another such Democratic political disappointment.

"In conclusion, let us again repeat that we take this course in good feeling and to prevent, if possible, a misconstruction of your individual act as being the act of the Democratic Club."

During the campaign of 1896 the club adopted resolutions favoring the gold standard and took a strong position in opposition to the candidacy of Mr. Bryan. At that time Senator Fox was the President of the club. He was also prominent as a gold Democrat. Mr. Roosevelt is also known as a gold Democrat, and so is Mr. Doyle.

THE LETTER DISCUSSED.

Senator Fox last night said, in explaining the letter: "My reason for signing such a letter is simply for the purpose of calling to Mr. Keller's attention the impropriety of his giving a dinner at the clubhouse, during his Presidency, in honor of a candidate for President unless he makes it manifestly plain to the whole country that it is an entirely personal matter—personal as refers to himself and personal as refers to Mr. Bryan.

"We cannot afford to have the people of the United States point to this affair and say that it is an official endorsement by this club of the candidacy of a man who was repudiated by it four years ago. Mr. Keller, as a member of the club, has the right to invite any one he chooses to dine with him, but in a case like this every safeguard should be thrown about such an affair to prevent misconstruction of his motives."

Robert B. Roosevelt, when seen at his residence, said: "When Mr. Keller sent his invitation to Mr. Bryan he must have forgotten the correspondence which passed between Mr. Bryan and Henry Belmont. I personally do not consider Mr. Bryan a good Democrat. I have watched him closely, and his attitude on every public question has been wrong.

"Mr. Bryan and his gang, in their attacks upon the United States Supreme Court, have disgusted every old-time Democrat. His attitude toward the Supreme Court is very much like that of the Whigs before the civil war."

Mr. Keller said: "I did not receive a copy of the letter until late to-night, when one was handed to me by a reporter. I am surprised that the matter could have been so misunderstood. I only exercised my right as a member of the club to entertain a guest in my personal capacity. When I sent the invitation to Mr. Bryan it was so understood. There was no quarrel in Mr. Bryan refusing an invitation to the Jefferson dinner and accepting a personal invitation to dine with me. The former was a public, political affair and the latter private and personal.

"My action does not in any way commit the club to an indorsement of Mr. Bryan's candidacy or an acceptance of the Chicago platform. It has no political significance. I sincerely regret that these gentlemen should have seen fit to make public this correspondence before it was shown to me."

In a speech at a private dinner to Mr. Bryan during the evening he declared he would have Mr. Bryan at the Democratic Club to-night as his guest if it drove away every member from the club.

Mr. Keller will have as his guests, besides Mr. Bryan, John F. Carroll, Corporation Counsel John Whalen, Senator Thomas F. Grady, William L. Brown, A. H. Lewis, ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas, Norman E. Mack, and Justice James A. O'Gorman.

HOW MR. BRYAN SPENT THE DAY

Declares the Free Silver Question Is Still a Public Issue—Has Many Callers.

Mr. Bryan reached the city shortly after 8 o'clock in the morning, having arrived in Jersey City an hour and a quarter earlier on a train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. James S. Oliver, Sergeant at Arms of the Democratic National Committee, met Mr. Bryan in Jersey City and escorted him to the Hoffman House, where he was assigned to Suite No. 251, on the Twenty-fifth Street side of the house.

Immediately after reaching his room Mr. Bryan sent word of his arrival to Dr. John H. Girdner, one of his personal friends, and to ex-Gov. James S. Hogg of Texas, who is a guest of the Hoffman House. Within a few minutes both of these men called, and a little later they, with Mr. Bryan and Mr. Oliver, went to the cafe on the Twenty-fourth Street side of the house, where they breakfasted. During the meal Norman E. Mack of Buffalo came in to the room and took a seat at Mr. Bryan's table.

Mr. Bryan had hardly reached his apartments, after his breakfast, before his admirers began to arrive, and from that time on the clerks in the hotel offices were busily engaged in sending up cards. The first person to see Mr. Bryan was Elliot Danforth, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democratic Committee. Mr. Danforth remained closeted with Mr. Bryan for a long time, and when he left he declared that nothing was said which could possibly interest the public. Congressman J. S. Rhea of the Third Kentucky District was another early caller, and Gov. Hogg frequently entered the inner room where Mr. Bryan met his friends. In the meantime, the outer room was crowded, and as Mr. Bryan came to the door to dismiss his callers, those who sat or stood in the outer chamber were presented to him by Mr. Oliver.

John T. Dunn of Elizabeth, N. J., who formerly represented the Third District of that State in Congress, and whose seat in that body adjoined Mr. Bryan's, entered the reception room about 11 o'clock. At the time Mr. Bryan was entertaining John W. Keller, and Mr. Dunn, after warning the reporters who were present that he was "traveling incog," took a seat and awaited his turn to see Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Dunn announced that, although he was not accredited, he had a proposition to make to Mr. Bryan, and he expressed the hope that his visit would not prove unavailing. Finally he was admitted to Mr. Bryan's presence and after a few moments, both men appeared in the door, and Mr. Dunn bade Mr. Bryan a hearty farewell and started to leave the hotel. He reconsidered his decision, however, and returned and resumed his seat.

MR. DUNN AS "HOUSEKEEPER."

Mr. Bryan came out of the inner room shortly after noon on his way to luncheon and seeing Mr. Dunn, he laughingly requested him to stay "and keep house." This duty Mr. Dunn assumed, and to such persons as called while Mr. Bryan was away, he said that Mr. Bryan was not in. As "housekeeper" he would like to have them wait. Mr. Bryan's return released Mr. Dunn from his duties, and again Mr. Dunn shook hands warmly and departed, only to return a while later. This time, however, he found that Mr. Bryan was resting, and after a time the ex-Congressman left promising, however, to come again to-day.

Mr. Bryan took luncheon in one of the private dining rooms with George Fred Williams of Massachusetts, John W. Cox, Dr. Girdner, Norman E. Mack, and Gov. Hogg. His return to his apartments was a signal for the beginning of another stream of visitors, which was not stayed until after 6 o'clock, when Mr. Bryan left the hotel to attend a dinner given in his honor. Among those who called in the afternoon were Coroner Antonio Zucca and two other members of the Greater New York Italian-American Democratic Union. Coroner Zucca told Mr. Bryan that the organization had an enrolled membership of 3,500, and that it controlled 19,000 voters in the entire city. He asked Mr. Bryan to set a time when the Executive Committee of the union could call on him. Mr. Bryan replied that he would receive the committee at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Two colored men who called assured Mr. Bryan that they could promise to him the greater part of the colored vote of the city. Neither of these men would give his name to the reporters, but one of them declared that Mr. Bryan had said to them: "For thirty years the Republicans have been telling you that you must vote their ticket because Lincoln freed the slaves. I'm glad to know that you do not all believe what they tell you."

Eugene V. Brewster, the Brooklyn lawyer who took such a prominent part in the "dollar dinner" movement last Spring, was another visitor to Mr. Bryan's room, but he was unable to wait until Mr. Bryan had finished talking with a caller. Mr. Brewster said that he had a proposition to make to Mr. Bryan. What it was he would not say, but it was said by one of his friends that Mr. Brewster wanted Mr. Bryan to address a meeting of laboring men.

Other callers were Calvin E. Keach of Rensselaer County, ex-Mayor James M. Nolan of Rochester, James Mullen of Gravesend, Dr. George W. Thompson and James R. Brown of the Chicago Platform Democracy, James F. Pierce, ex-Superintendent of Insurance; J. C. Warner of Red Cloud, Neb., and Col. James P. Jones, Superintendent of the Aquarium. John F. Carroll, the deputy leader of Tammany Hall, called during the afternoon, but remained only a few moments. "I only came to pay my respects," Mr. Carroll said as he left the hotel.

Mr. Bryan went driving with Dr. Girdner during the afternoon, and remained away from his room for about an hour. On his return he consented to talk to the newspaper reporters who were present, and he began by saying that he often found that his remarks had been "dressed" to suit the policies of the newspapers which published them. This was true, he said, of the published report that he had relegated the silver question to a secondary place among the issues of the coming campaign.

"I maintain and I have maintained all along," Mr. Bryan said, "that there are three issues before the people—the money question, the trust question, and imperialism. As to the relative importance of each men may differ, but the position of the Republican Party on any one of them is sufficient to drive out of that party all men who believe that the Government should be administered on behalf of the majority and not in the interest of a minority.

"In all my speeches I discuss all three of these questions, and I intend to keep on talking on the silver question so long as the Republicans remain intent on forcing the gold standard upon the country and turning the issue of paper money over to the National banks."

Mr. Bryan was asked as to the probable chances for Democratic success next Fall, and he replied, "The chances are improving daily. Many of the gold Democrats have become reconciled to the Chicago platform, and many more will return to us, either because they now favor that platform or because of the new issues which have arisen and which will be incorporated in the platform of 1900. Besides, we can attract many Republicans by advocating measures that are best for the people and which any man can support."

In alluding to the foreign policy of the present Administration, Mr. Bryan said, "The more the people see of imperialism the less they like it."

When asked as to where he drew the line between expansion and imperialism, Mr. Bryan said, "Expansion can only be applied, I think, to an extension of the limits of a republic without any change in its character. For instance, the purchase of the Louisiana territory increased the area of the country, and the purchase has since been settled up and divided into States, the citizens of which have equal rights with the rest of our citizens in the governance of the Nation.

REPUBLICAN POLICY IMPERIAL.

"Webster defines an empire to be a nation which embraces variety in race and diversity in government, and as an imperial policy is the policy of an empire, it embraces the idea now promulgated by the Republican Party, that this Nation should reach out and draw other nations under the flag by force of arms and then govern them as subjects.

"My contention is that this Republic can have no subjects, and cannot afford to bring in those who are not to share in full the destiny of the American people. Each of the proposed annexations must be settled on its own merits, and we must consider whether the people to be annexed desire to come in, and also whether we want them to come in. The Filipinos do not desire to come in, and I don't believe the majority of the American people wants them to do so. Therefore I have favored, and still do favor, the bringing forward of an immediate announcement of the Nation's purpose to give independence to the Filipinos on the same terms that we have promised to give it to the Cubans—as soon as a stable government has been established.

"I believe that hostilities would cease as soon as such an announcement had been made, and that the establishment of a stable government would then be an easy matter. I further believe that this Nation should give to the Filipino Government the same protection that has been given to the Central and South American Republics. I mean such protection as would prevent molestation from without."

It was suggested to Mr. Bryan that there had been a change in the local situation since his visit last Spring, at which time Richard Croker publicly declared his belief in expansion.

"Oh, I know nothing of the local situation," Mr. Bryan replied.

Speaking of the South African war, Mr. Bryan said: "I believe our people sympathize with the Boers as they have sympathized with every people similarly situated. A man who believes in the doctrine of self-government must naturally sympathize with those fighting for liberty rather than with the monarchy which is endeavoring to take it away from them."

DINNER TO MR. BRYAN.

Mr. Bryan dined last night at 677 Fifth Avenue. Among the other guests were John F. Carroll, Elliot Danforth, Dr. John H. Girdner, N. O. Fanning, Charles P. Bacon, Lewis Nixon, Asa Bird Gardiner, John B. Sexton, John E. McDonald, George M. Van Hoesen, Isaac Fromme, Justice O'Gorman, Dr. J. F. Barnes, Ex-Sheriff Dunn, Norman E. Mack, John B. Stanchfield, John J. Scannell, John Whalen, Edward C. Sheehy, John W. Keller, James Shevlin, Senator Grady, James P. Keating, Frank Campbell, Ex-Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Ex-Gov. Hogg, Cambridge Livingston, and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan.

The speakers at the dinner were Mr. Bryan, Senator Grady, Mr. Stanchfield, Justice O'Gorman, and Mr. Keller. The remarks of all of the speakers were brief. Although those present were reluctant to speak of what had taken place, the gist of the speeches was obtained. Mr. Bryan, it was said, made no reference to Tammany Hall or to Mr. Croker.

Mr. Bryan declared that the issues of the approaching campaign were those of the Chicago platform with the addition of strong anti-trust and anti-imperialistic planks. He said he wanted to see the policies thus outlined carried out.

"If they can be carried out by another leader," said Mr. Bryan, "then let them be carried out by him."

Senator Grady said he thought it would be unwise to discuss the platform before the National Convention met. Such discussion, he said, should be left to the delegates in the convention. Mr. Stanchfield spoke of his personal loyalty to the party during the campaign of 1896.

Mr. Keller said he would not have thought himself of sufficient importance to have invited Mr. Bryan to dinner at the Democratic Club if he had not been President of the club. There had been some opposition, he said, to the club as an organization giving a dinner to Mr. Bryan, and he had undertaken, in his personal capacity, to invite Mr. Bryan to dine with him. "I will give this dinner," he declared, "if it drives every man from the club."

Mr. Bryan's plans for to-day include a conference with the Executive Committee of the Chicago Platform Democracy and a dinner to be given in his honor at the Democratic Club by Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller.

SHOULD LEAVE SILVER ALONE.

City Collector Davis Thinks Mr. Bryan Would Be Wise to Ignore It in His Jersey City Speech.

W. J. Bryan will speak in St. Peter's Hall, Jersey City, to-morrow night, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of the Hudson County Democracy.

When City Collector Robert Davis, who has arranged for the meeting, was told yesterday that Mr. Bryan had asserted that he would speak on free silver he shrugged his shoulders.

"I would prefer," he said, "not to take issue with Mr. Bryan. This is a year when Democrats should get together. It is not a time for dissensions. Still, I can't help reiterating that Mr. Bryan will make a mistake if he insists on keeping the free-silver issue in the front.

"Mr. Bryan is popular with the Democratic masses, and he has a strong hold on the Democratic Party. It would seem the part of wisdom to refrain from antagonizing Democrats. Mr. Bryan could greatly help matters by dropping the 16 to 1 theory during his visit to Jersey City. He must know that there are thousands of active Democrats in New Jersey who, while they are ready to vote for Mr. Bryan, are unalterably opposed to free silver. New Jersey is not a free-silver State, and Mr. Bryan should bear that fact in mind. I shall do all I can to make Mr. Bryan's reception in Jersey City a thorough success. So will the Democratic Committee of Hudson County."

Congressman Daly and James F. Minturn, Corporation Attorney of Hoboken, who met Mr. Bryan in Washington last week, asserted that Mr. Bryan would not touch upon free silver in his Jersey City speech.

Virginia Legislature Invites Bryan.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—The State Assembly to-day adopted the following joint resolution: "Resolved, That the Hon. William Jennings Bryan, the greatest living exponent of the time-honored principles of the Democratic Party, be and he is hereby invited to address the Virginia Legislature at such time during the present session as may best suit his convenience."

Troy Street Cars Still Tied Up.

TROY, Jan. 22.—The strike of the United Traction Company men has progressed to a point where the railroad managers have told the men to return to work or their places will be filled. Not a wheel moved today, and the company made no effort in the direction of a renewal of traffic.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON DEAD.

Succumbed to Heart Disease at the Hotel Hanover — His Career in Public Life.

Ex-Senator John Potter Stockton of New Jersey died yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Hanover, Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street, from heart disease. He had lived there since last October. On Sunday night he was taken suddenly sick while walking near the hotel.

Mr. Stockton was born in Princeton, N. J., Aug. 2, 1826. After a preliminary education he was sent to Princeton University, from which he was graduated in 1843. He then took up the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1847.

Soon afterward Mr. Stockton was appointed by the Legislature of New Jersey a Commissioner to revise and simplify the proceedings and practice in the courts of the State, and was later State reporter in chancery, which position he held for some years.

In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Mr. Stockton United States Minister to Rome, but on the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency he was recalled at his own request. In 1865 he was chosen United States Senator from New Jersey to succeed Senator Ten Eyck by a plurality vote of the Legislature, a resolution changing the number of votes necessary to elect from a majority to a plurality having been passed by the joint convention. On this ground, after Mr. Stockton had taken his seat in the Senate, a protest was made against his retention of it. The Committee on the Judiciary unanimously voted in favor of the validity of his election, and on their report being voted upon it was passed by a vote of 22 to 21, Mr. Stockton voting in his own favor. His vote was in turn objected to, and he immediately withdrew it, and was unseated by a vote of 23 to 21, after having held his seat for about a year. In 1869 he was elected to the United States Senate and served one term. While a member of the Senate he advocated the establishment of life-saving stations on the coast, and was successful in procuring the appropriation of the first sum voted for their maintenance.

Mr. Stockton was elected Attorney General of New Jersey in 1877, and was re-elected in 1882, 1887, and 1892. In that office he sustained the system of railroad taxation after a long struggle, causing the reversal in the Court of Errors of the decision of the Supreme Court against the State. He also broke up the coal monopoly in New Jersey.

As a delegate at Large to the Democratic National Conventions Mr. Stockton was also a power in National politics. The first convention he attended was that of 1864, when, as Chairman of the New Jersey delegation, he nominated George B. McClellan for the Presidency.

Since the expiration of his last term as Attorney General, three years ago, Mr. Stockton had practiced law in Jersey City. In 1882 the degree of LL. D. was bestowed on him by Princeton University.

Mr. Stockton's daughter, Mrs. R. C. St. John, was with him when he died. She and her husband were living with him at the Hotel Hanover. He also leaves two sons—Richard Stockton, who is in business at Trenton, and John P. Stockton, Jr., a lawyer of High Wood, N. J.

Arrangements for the funeral have not yet been completed.

HARVARD'S FRENCH LECTURE.

Henri de Regnier Will Discuss "French Modern Poetry."

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 22.—The French writer chosen as the third annual lecturer of the "Cercle Française de L'Universite Harvard" to speak before Harvard University this year is the poet Henri De Regnier, who will deliver eight lectures on "French Modern Poetry," beginning March 1.

M. de Regnier will also lecture before Adelphi College, Brooklyn; the Alliance Française of New York, Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, Brown University, Bryn Mawr College, the Cercle Français de L'Alliance of this city, University of California, University of Chicago, Columbia, Cornell, Mount Holyoke, Packer Institute of Brooklyn, University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, San Francisco, Vassar, Wellesley, Wells, Williams, and Yale.

NEGROES BAR A REPUBLICAN.

Expel Augusta's Postmaster Because He Refused Them an Office.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Jan. 22.—W. H. Stallings, Republican Postmaster of Augusta, has been "expelled" from the Republican Party by the negroes in control of the politics of the party in this county. He presented himself to register for selection of delegates to the State and National Conventions and was denied the privilege on the ground that he was expelled.

This action was taken because he refused to appoint a negro named Wimberly as Assistant Postmaster. Wimberly has since been appointed Deputy Revenue Collector.

NO RELIGION IN SCHOOLS.

State Superintendent Skinner Sustains the Protest from Piermont.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The attention of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner was called this morning to the trouble in the new public school at Piermont, where some of the Catholic parents living in the district object to the form of religious exercises which take place when school opens in the morning, on the ground that the services are not of a non-sectarian order.

"Yes, it is a violation of the school law to compel children to attend religious services after the hour of school opening," said Superintendent Skinner, "and the reading of the Bible in the public schools is also prohibited. As far back as 1838 the Superintendent of Common Schools laid down the decision that neither the common school system nor any other social system can be maintained unless the conscientious views of all are equally respected."

In support of this principle the Superintendent holds that Scripture reading and prayers constitute no legitimate part of the business of the public schools.

Small Fire on Broadway.

Traffic on Broadway was somewhat impeded last evening by a fire in the five-story building at 498 and 500 on that thoroughfare. The flames started on the fifth floor, occupied by the Crown Manufacturing Company, dealers in stamped linen. The fire was confined to the top floor, and the loss to the firm was about $4,000. The three floors immediately below are occupied by Fleisch & Co., manufacturers of neckwear, and the first floor by Flesher, Whitman & Co., dry goods. These firms suffered to the extent of $1,000 by water, and the building was damaged to the amount of $2,000, making a total loss of $7,000.

Pennsylvania Policeman Murdered.

WASHINGTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—George W. McCammon of West Alexander was shot and killed to-day by a young man named Frank McGee. McCammon had an alleged sheep thief in custody, and was taking him to the office of Squire Waltz for a hearing, when McGee interfered, and the officer threatened him with arrest. McGee then drew a revolver and shot McCammon through the head, killing him almost instantly. McGee fled, but was later captured.

British Admiral Homeward Bound.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Admiral Charles Fitzgerald of the British Navy, accompanied by his staff, Capt. Caldwell, Flag Lieut. Borden-Smith, and Secretaries Baker and Clark Hodder, passed through Omaha to-day, en route from China to England. The Admiral has just completed two years' service as second in command of the Asiatic Squadron, and is going home on recall. He does not expect to be sent to South Africa.

Two Michigan Miners Killed.

HOUGHTON, Mich., Jan. 22.—Two miners named Kratt and Sweet dropped nearly 2,000 feet in the Atlantic Mine yesterday. The accident came through another accident at the engine house disabling the hoist. Both men leave large families.

Capt. Sigsbee Leaves the Texas.

Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, who was in command of the Maine at the time of the destruction of that vessel in Havana Harbor, was yesterday relieved by Commander William C. Gibson in the command of the second-class battleship Texas, lying at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The vessel will leave this week to join the North Atlantic Squadron in Southern waters. Capt. Sigsbee will go to Washington to-day. He is to take charge of the Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department there on Feb. 1.

BOY ACCUSES DR. THELBERG

The Blind Physician, He Is Told, Is His Father.

HIS LIFE IN SAN FRANCISCO

Charges Assault and Attempts to Bind Him to a Hard Sea Life—Doctor's Denial.

A story that reads like a chapter from such a work of fiction as "Kidnapped" was told to Magistrate Mott, in the West Side Police Court, yesterday by Arthur Magnet, a boy of fourteen years, who, through the Gerry society, charged Dr. John T. Thelberg, a well-known blind practitioner of this city, with assault. The boy also said that he had been told that Dr. Thelberg was his father, but on this point he is not sure, as he cannot recall much that occurred in his career before his eighth year, when, he says, Dr. Thelberg went to California for him, and brought him to this city. Dr. Thelberg has an office at 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, and lives at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The whole story came out through the refusal of the doctor to pay the boy's board bill, his payments having ceased since Jan. 1. On Jan. 15 last Mrs. Barton of 317 West Thirtieth Street, with whom the boy resides, sent a bill to Dr. Thelberg for $12 due her. He told her to call at the office with the boy, and it is then that it is alleged the assault took place. When the boy returned to the boarding house and showed his bruises to the people there, Mr. Williams, one of the boarders, took pity on him and reported the matter to the Gerry society. An investigation was made and the boy was taken to the society's rooms. A warrant for the arrest of Dr. Thelberg was sworn out, but on his promise to appear yesterday he was not taken into custody.

Agent Agnew of the society, with the boy in charge, the blind defendant in charge of an attendant, and Mrs. Barton appeared in court yesterday, when the lad told his story. He is a rather sickly looking boy of medium height, and has a disease which affects his ear and makes it impossible for him to do hard work. The story that he told to Magistrate Mott he practically retold later in the rooms of the Gerry society. It is as follows:

Six years ago, the boy says, he was living in San Francisco with a Mrs. Frazee at 8 Hopton Terrace. He was then a little over eight years of age, and can remember nothing of his father or mother. His earliest recollections are of Mrs. Frazee, who, he says, was kind to him, and to whom he desires to return. One day Dr. Thelberg, of whom he had never heard, called at the house and asked for him. He remembers that Mrs. Frazee refused to give him up, whereupon the doctor exhibited documents, apparently legal in character. These seemed to change the aspect of things, for Mrs. Frazee called him into the front room and said to him, "Arthur, here is your father, who has come for you." The doctor, who even at that time was blind, and who was in the care of an attendant, then took the boy to the railway station, and the party started for this city. On the way here Dr. Thelberg told the boy that in future he would be known as Arthur Magnet, the name which he has ever since borne.

Arthur remembers the details of his trip here. He says that at Chicago they were joined by Mrs. Thelberg, who, he says, is also a physician, and at present Professor of Physiology and Anatomy at Vassar College, where she lives with her daughter. The boy says that shortly after their arrival here he was sent to the Mount Pleasant Institute, at Amherst, Mass., where he remained one year. He was then sent to the Chappaqua Mountain Institute, at Chappaqua, N. Y., for another year. After that he spent two years on a farm in Greenport, N. Y., and, although it was understood that he was to be boarded there, he says he was nevertheless subjected to much harsh treatment, and had practically to work for his board, although he was not much over ten years old.

He then was brought back to this city, and Dr. Thelberg insisted that he go on board the schoolship St. Mary's. To get him there, he says, the doctor said he was over sixteen years of age, whereas he was more than three years younger. He joined the schoolship on June 1, 1898, and remained on board for nearly eighteen months, or when he was graduated. This was in October last. He says that his protector tried to have him take a post-graduate course on the schoolship, but that the commander, having discovered that he was under age, refused to take him. The boy also alleges that the doctor used unwarranted methods to have him pass the physical examination at the time he was first put on board.

As soon as he got back to this city, Arthur says, his reputed father insisted continually that he go to sea. He would hear of no alternative, even when the boy said he was unable to stand the hardships of a seafaring life. It was at that time that he was taken to the boarding house in Thirtieth Street, then kept by a Mrs. Bliel, where the doctor made arrangements for his board. A few days later he was told that the doctor had arranged for him to sail as cabin boy on a ship bound for Lorenzo Marques. He went to the ship, but after two days found he could not stand the work, and ran away before the time set for sailing.

Arthur then says he got a place, first, as helper in a drug store, and then in a stationery store, but Dr. Thelberg would allow him to keep neither, insisting that he must go to sea. All during this time, he says, he kept up a correspondence with Mrs. Frazee, in San Francisco, who wanted him to return to her. When he was at school, he says, the doctor gave orders to the masters not to let him correspond with any one in California, but he managed to get the letters through, and lived in the hope that he might some day get enough money to return to San Francisco.

The boy's story of his alleged assault is in every particular the same as that told by Mrs. Barton, who was present, she says, and witnessed it. Mrs. Barton bought the boarding-house on Jan. 1 from Mrs. Bliel and was told that Dr. Thelberg was responsible for Arthur's board. When it was not forthcoming for two weeks Mrs. Barton sent word to the doctor and was told to call with the boy. They saw the blind physician in his office. He, as alleged, called the boy to him, after having upbraided him for his refusal to go to sea, and, grabbing him by the collar, belabored him with a cane. He finally broke the cane over the boy's legs, as alleged, and then told him and Mrs. Barton to leave the house, as he wanted nothing further to do with either of them. As they were leaving he said he would yet see to it that the boy carried out his desires in going to sea.

A few days later he called at the boarding-house and partially apologized to Mrs. Barton for his conduct, saying that he had always treated the boy well, but that he was lazy and ungrateful. He told Mrs. Barton, she says, that she was not to feed the boy and that he would pay only for his room rent. This, and the former bill, Mrs. Barton says, he has not yet paid. At that time he asked for Arthur, who was then in the Gerry society's care, but was told that he had gone away.

Mrs. Barton said yesterday that Arthur was a good boy and that he was physically unable to go to sea. She said that this refusal on the part of Arthur to accede to his reputed father's demands made the doctor nearly wild with anger, and he swore that his wishes should be carried out. He also told Mrs. Barton that he had known the boy's father well, but would not say who he was. He said he took the boy out of charity and had educated him.

In court yesterday Dr. Thelberg said he had known Arthur's father, who had been a sea captain, and that all his efforts in the boy's behalf had been repaid with ingratitude. A lawyer who accompanied the defendant asked for an adjournment of the case and Magistrate Mott paroled the doctor in the custody of his counsel until Wednesday, when the case will be heard. At the Waldorf-Astoria the doctor refused to be interviewed.

The boy said that it seemed to be the evident intention of the doctor to get rid of him by sending him to sea. He said he was sure that if he was forced to such a life the hardship and exposure would kill him. Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society, in whose charge the boy remains, has communicated with Mrs. Frazee in the hope that she will be able to shed some light on the boy's antecedents. Arthur says, also, that Dr. Thelberg never told him anything about his parents.

MRS. FRAZEE TELLS HER STORY

San Francisco Woman Says Dr. Thelberg Told Her He Was the Father of Her Adopted Son.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 22.—One of the most pathetic cases on record is that of Mrs. Arthur Frazee of 6 Hopeton Terrace, who has waited for six years vainly hoping for the return of her adopted son, who has been held by Dr. John Thelberg of New York. Mrs. Frazee has made a living since her husband's death, in 1882, by carrying on a lodging house. She has become almost insane from grief over the loss of the boy, whom she loved as though he had been her own.

When seen this evening, Mrs. Frazee said: "Dr. Thelberg brought the child to me in 1883, when he was only three weeks old. He represented that it was the son of a dead friend named Arthur Magnet, and that he wished me to adopt the boy and bring him up as my own. He promised to send money regularly for the boy's support, but he only sent money for one year. I had the child baptized as Arthur Vetrunus Alexander Frazee, after my husband.

"The child grew up well and strong and was doing nicely, when in 1893 Dr. Thelberg suddenly appeared and demanded custody of the boy. He had a Sheriff's warrant. I was so alarmed and so fearful of publicity that I did not dare to go to court to state my case. It seemed there was nothing for me to do except to give up the boy.

"Little Arthur was heartbroken. The last night he staid with me and said: 'Mamma, I shall pray God to kill me rather than to go with that dreadful man.' The child had a peculiar aversion to that man, who has made blind by the explosion of some chemicals when he was Superintendent of the American Sugar Refinery in this city.

"The man's manner was not such as to attract the child, and it was a terrible blow to me to see the boy carried away across the continent from me. Thelberg comforted me by telling me that the boy should write regularly and that he would probably fetch him out to California before long on one of his traveling tours. I found out afterward that he swore in court that he was the father of the child.

"Instead of letting me correspond with the boy, he has done everything to cut the lad off from me. He has destroyed my letters and in all these six years I have received only six letters from Arthur, which he has mailed without Thelberg's knowledge. They all speak as though he were a prisoner and all express a longing to come back to me. I had promised Arthur a gold watch when he was fifteen, and I bought it for him. Thelberg said I had better send on the $100 which the watch would cost, as he preferred to select one for the boy. Of course I did not send the money, as I had no confidence in his promises.

"I have staid on this street in the same house in order that if Arthur should get away from Thelberg he could find me here. This street has become very dilapidated, but it seems as though I could not move till my boy returns. Nearly every night I dream of him. Only last week I dreamed he was forced to sleep on the damp ground and that he called for me to help him. If the court will only give him back to me I will train him well and see that he becomes a good man. He belongs to me, for I brought him up from a baby to an eleven-year-old boy, and gave him all the care any mother could give a child."

Mrs. Frazee wept bitterly when speaking of the loss of the boy, and is sincere in her desire to recover him. She has a dread of publicity, which kept her from demanding her rights in court here. If she had told her story probably no San Francisco Judge would have ever surrendered the boy to Thelberg. Mrs. Frazee's husband was a well-known architect and left her a modest property. This, with what she makes by letting rooms, maintains her in comfort.

FATAL SHOOTING IN GEORGIA

Two Dead, Two Dying, Result of Trying to Arrest a Negro.

MACON, Ga., Jan. 22.—Two negroes shot to death and two white men desperately wounded were the casualties in an attempt to arrest a negro here to-day.

J. H. Butler, who did most of the shooting, was himself shot to death. His victims were Armstead Bryant, colored, shot through the heart and instantly killed; B. Seltman, white, shot through the stomach, will probably die, and John Reed, white, shot in the neck, in a precarious condition.

Butler threatened to kill a negro woman and when Policeman Peace attempted to arrest him the negro began to shoot. He ran up Fourth Street, one of the busiest streets in Macon, pistol in hand, firing at everybody in sight.

When Butler fell, mortally wounded, five policemen and fifteen citizens were firing at him. When examined it was found that three pistol bullets had gone completely through his body, and there are other wounds.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—G. R. Spence, Rutte, Mon.; Potter Palmer, Chicago; Oliver Taigny, French Legation, Washington; Count Boni Castellane and Countess Castellane, Paris.

HOLLAND—M. Estes, South Bethlehem, Penn.; Warham Whitney, Rochester; William Dittenhoeffer, Pittsburg.

HERALD SQUARE—William Hamlin, Buffalo.

GILSEY—J. K. Persons, Duluth; G. P. Ide, Troy.

HOFFMAN—W. J. Bryan, Lincoln, Neb.

ALBEMARLE—John Hoge, Zanesville, Ohio.

BUCKINGHAM—Spencer Trask, Saratoga.

MANHATTAN—D. B. Lyman, Chicago; H. P. Taber, Buffalo.

ASTOR—W. J. Clagg, Montreal; James Pearson, Toronto.

IMPERIAL—John Mack, Albany.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair, fresh to brisk southwesterly winds.

A cold wave has appeared in the region north of Minnesota and the Dakotas, where the temperature has fallen thirty to forty degrees, with a minimum of six degrees below zero at Prince Albert and four below zero at Winnipeg. During the next thirty-six hours this cold wave will overspread the States of the upper lake region, and it will be felt with moderate severity in the North Atlantic States by to-morrow.

Fair weather has prevailed in all districts, except on the North Pacific Coast, where light rain has fallen, and the temperature continues above the seasonal average in all parts of the United States. Fair weather is indicated for to-day, except in the upper lake region, where snow flurries are likely to occur, and on the North Pacific Coast, where rain is indicated.

Along the North Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk southwesterly winds will prevail, and on the Middle Atlantic Coast the winds will be light to fresh from southerly; on the South Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1899.	1900.	1900.
3 A. M.	34	32	34
6 A. M.	34	31	34
9 A. M.	36	38	40
12 M.	39	43	43
3 P. M.	47	48	47
6 P. M.	43	46	45
9 P. M.	39	43	42
12 P. M.	36	42	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	41
Weather Bureau	40
Corresponding date 1899	39
Corresponding date for last twenty years	31

The maximum temperature yesterday was 49 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 31 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 72 degrees and at 8 P. M. 65 degrees. The barometer at 8 A. M. read 30.26 and at 8 P. M. 30.21.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ASHLAND, Oregon, Jan. 22.—The Ashland Woolen Mills, owned and operated by E. K. & G. N. Anderson, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $65,000.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

3:15 A. M.—100 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. F. Neilson; damage, $100.

3:20 A. M.—216 West Twenty-seventh Street; Jane Dietz; damage, $500.

3:50 A. M.—7 Lawrence Street; J. Haly; damage, $50.

7:05 A. M.—229 East Fifty-fifth Street; J. Hoffman & Co.; damage, slight.

7:45 A. M.—568 Ninth Avenue; John Steffens; damage, $2,400.

9:15 A. M.—43 Beach Street; A. McOwen; damage, $25.

10:25 A. M.—21 West Forty-fifth Street; E. P. Furnold; damage, $150.

11:05 A. M.—89 Madison Street; S. Friedman; damage, $25.

11:25 A. M.—182 Henry Street; M. Levine; damage, slight.

11:30 A. M.—9 Avenue B.—M. Manning; damage, $10.

1:15 P. M.—186 South Street; Thomas Nostrand; damage, $50.

5:55 P. M.—498-500 Broadway; H. Jacobs & Co. and others; damage, $7,000.

6 P. M.—968 Sixth Avenue; F. Schuman; damage, $500.

6:30 P. M.—136 East Forty-seventh Street; Bartholomew Club; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—30 Vandewater Street; T. Redecan; damage, slight.

7:30 P. M.—251 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; William De Graff; no damage.

8:00 P. M.—Hunt's Point Road and Broadway; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad; damage, $50.

9:40 P. M.—125 West Fifty

WARREN CONTINUES HIS FLANK ATTACK

Slow Progress Is Made, as the Boers Are Numerous.

EVERY MOVEMENT CONTESTED

Burghers Make No Reply to the Artillery Fire.

Prisoner Boasts that It Will Take Three Months for the British to Reach Ladysmith.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Chronicle has received the following, dated Jan. 22, 4:15 P. M., from Spearman's Camp:

"Gen. Warren continues pushing, although he is necessarily making very slow progress, as the Boers are numerous and strongly intrenched.

"Our infantry is working over parallel ridges, with Lord Dundonald's cavalry lying well out on the left flank and awaiting developments. The Boers contest every inch of the ground.

"This morning Gen. Warren's artillery reopened fire, but the Boers did not reply and our fire became less hot."

"The naval guns in front here have been quiet. A Boer prisoner who was brought in boasted that it would take us three months to reach Ladysmith."

A special dispatch, dated Sunday night, from Spearman's Camp says:

"There has been hot fighting all day. At dawn our attack was resumed along the entire line, all the brigades taking part. We soon discovered that the Boers still occupied the range of hills in force, their position being very strong. The range is intersected by steep ravines and many approaches very difficult of access.

"To-day the Boers who were driven from their trenches yesterday took cover in dongas and behind the rocks with which the hills are strewn. The forces, therefore, commenced the task of driving them out, and set to work with good heart in the early morning. Much firing took place, and our progress was slow; but gradually British pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell back to another kopje. We swarmed on and occupied it, and then the attack recommenced with the utmost gallantry.

"The country simply abounds in hills favorable to guerilla warfare, and our task is an arduous one. Nevertheless, it is being gradually accomplished. Whenever any of the enemy were observed taking up a fresh position our field batteries poured in showers of shrapnel, and the rapid movement of the guns, followed by accurate shooting, must have greatly distressed them.

"The enemy were on the defensive almost the entire day, save once, when they attempted to outflank our left and were signally checkmated. They relied almost entirely on rifle fire. A few shells were fired from a heavy piece of ordnance, but these fell harmless.

"We now occupy the lower crest on the left and are converging slowly, but surely, to the Boer centre. The Boer loss is unknown, but must have been heavy. Their killed and wounded are carried away to the rear rapidly. Strong rumors are in circulation that the Boers are retiring. The battle will be resumed to-morrow."

Another account of the fighting says:

"On Friday Gen. Warren began a long, circuitous march from Trichard's Drift westward. This was abandoned owing to the fact that the long ridge which runs west from Spion Kop was occupied by the enemy, who commanded the route, rendering the maintenance of communications for transports impossible.

"He therefore returned and camped for the night about two miles from Trichard's Drift.

"On Saturday a frontal attack on the ridges was ordered.

"The men behaved splendidly under an incessant heavy cross fire in a burning sun for seven hours. Our casualties were for the most part slight, the proportion of killed to wounded being extremely small.

"Capt. Henley of the Dublin Fusiliers fell mortally wounded while leading his men, and died later."

IS DUNDONALD IN LADYSMITH?

DURBAN, Natal, Jan. 22.—The statement comes from an excellent source in Pietermaritzburg that Lord Dundonald has entered Ladysmith with 1,600 men.

This is not confirmed from any other quarter, but it is known that Lord Dundonald's flying column has been acting well to the left of the line of advance.

LONDON ANXIOUS FOR NEWS.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Gen. Buller has reported nothing of his operations on Monday, and official and press intelligence leaves the British bivouacked Sunday night on the ground they had won after two days' fighting. The War Office turned everybody out of the lobbies at midnight. Apparently Lord Lansdowne was as much without news all yesterday as other persons were.

Military men assume that fighting must have taken place, and that it was probably more severe than on the two preceding days. Gen. Buller would not be likely to give the Boers leisure to add to the elaborate intrenchments, to arrange their artillery and to concentrate their forces.

The special correspondents Sunday night were allowed to send the announcement that the battle would be almost certainly resumed the following day, and hence official and popular anxiety is at high tension. The British military experts all share the hopes of their leaders, and, as Mr. Spenser Wilkinson points out, they hesitate to say a word that might be interpreted as unfavorable.

Mr. Wilkinson refers to the "cooler judgment of German and Austrian critics," which means that some of the best judges look upon Gen. Buller's enterprise as a forlorn hope, as merely a continual train of fighting, which may prove too much for the physical energy of the troops engaged.

The Daily Chronicle's military expert says:

"Even when a battle is won in a single day, as a rule pursuit is only possible when fresh troops are available. But in this instance it is not a question of mere pursuit but of renewing an attack upon entrenched positions after a day's hard fighting and a night of lying on the battlefield."

Reinforcements aggregating 5,000 or more have reached Cape Town during the last three days. It is uncertain how these have been disposed, but probably most of them have been sent to Natal, where it is believed Gen. Buller needs them.

At Ladysmith the deaths from enteric fever and dysentery average ten a day. Some fears are expressed that the garrison may be so worn out by privation and disease as to be unable to do much in the way of helping Gen. Buller.

BULLER REPORTS CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The War Office to-night issued the following dispatch from Gen. Buller:

"Spearman's Camp, Jan. 22—6 P. M.—The following casualties are reported in Gen. Hart's brigade as the result of yesterday's fighting:

"Killed—Capt. Ryall, Yorkshire Regiment, and five men.

"Wounded—Second Lieut. Andrews, Border Regiment; Capt. McLaghlan, Enniskillens; Lieut. Barlow, Yorkshire Regiment, and seventy-five men.

"Missing—Eight men.

"Other casualties will be forwarded when received."

STILL BOMBARDING KIMBERLEY.

KIMBERLEY (by heliograph), Jan. 17, via Modder River, Jan. 22.—Native reports say that a proclamation has been issued at Barkly West by Commandant Bolthof, ordering all British subjects to quit before Jan. 22. Ladies are being subjected to great insults.

The Boers are again very active, bombarding heavily from all positions from dawn till 8 A. M., the fire being directed chiefly against the redoubts.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Kimberley, dated Friday, Jan. 19, says:

"A twenty-eight-pounder gun, christened 'Long Cecil,' which was manufactured at the De Beers workshops, was tried to-day and fired accurately at a range of 8,000 yards."

According to the War Office officials' ideas, a dash to the relief of Kimberley will quickly follow the relief of Ladysmith, and then will come a long spell of organization, and perhaps three or four months will elapse before the column or columns will have the transport in a fine shape to advance with the certainty of meeting with no serious reverses. The latter conditions are held by the authorities to be absolutely essential before any forward movement toward the invasion of the Transvaal is begun, hence there is small probability of the war ending inside of six months.

BOERS MAY SUE FOR PEACE?

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The correspondent of The Times at Lorenzo Marques, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"News from the republics is exceedingly meagre, but it is reported that Pretoria is much perturbed. This is confirmed from different sources; and to-day it is even hinted that the Boers are about to sue for peace.

"This is improbable until they have played their trump card in the shape of an appeal for intervention. It is an undoubted fact that they are bitterly disappointed at the apparent apathy of the Continental powers."

CRITICISM OF METHUEN DENIED.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The widow of Gen. Wauchope, in an open letter, hotly denies the stories that the General in any way criticised Gen. Methuen. She says Gen. Wauchope's last mention of Gen. Methuen to her was contained in a letter from the Orange River, dated Nov. 29, as follows:

"I expect Methuen will halt at the Modder River for some days before pushing forward. He has had a hard time of it and must be a real gallant soul to shove along as he does."

Lord Wolseley has also issued a denial of the report that the War Office is in possession of a letter from Gen. Wauchope, written the night befor the battle of Magersfontein, saying it would be the last letter he would write, as he had been asked to perform an impossible task and he had either to obey or surrender his sword.

CONAN DOYLE TOASTS OOM PAUL.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate, and Dr. Conan Doyle, the novelist, were the guests of the Authors' Club last evening. In response to a toast to his health, Dr. Doyle said that he was about to go to the front, not with a rifle, but with a stethoscope, which many would regard as a more dangerous weapon.

"This war," he continued, "marks a turning point in the life of Great Britain. Some eight months ago I took the chair at a peace meeting, but I wish now to abjure that error. I have seen more positive virtue in this country during the last few months than I saw during the previous forty years of my life. Why should we punish Krüger? That man has solved a problem which every statesman had found unsolvable.

"I would build a monument to President Krüger of the size of St. Paul's Cathedral, putting him under it, and I would write across it, 'To the memory of the man who federated the British Empire.'"

THE MAINE GOING TO DURBAN.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Ladies' Maine Hospital Ship Committee received the following dispatch to-night:

"CAPE TOWN, Jan. 22.—Arrived yesterday. All well. Going Durban Thursday. Everything satisfactory.

"CHURCHILL."

The signer of the above dispatch is evidently Lady Randolph Churchill, who left England Dec. 23 with the American hospital ship Maine

CAPT. MAHAN'S VIEWS PLEASING

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The morning papers express great satisfaction with Capt. A. T. Mahan's statement regarding the merits of the controversy between the Transvaal and Great Britain. The Times remarks editorially:

"The clear, manly words of Capt. Mahan, the man who, among living Americans, enjoys perhaps the greatest reputation abroad as well as at home, must carry great weight."

BOER RESOLUTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—In the House to-night Assemblyman Bramley introduced a resolution sympathizing with the Boers in their struggle against English invasion. It was laid over for one week. It reads:

"The Assembly of the State of New York deems the time opportune and the occasion appropriate to openly express its sentiments regarding the war now being waged between England and the Boer nation in South Africa.

"We deprecate this war as being one of conquest and invasion unjustified by any of the laws that are wont to govern the polity of nations.

"We recognize in it an effort to trample upon the rights and liberties of a free and independent nation and for the greed of gold to set at naught the acknowledged principles that underlie the constitution of national existence.

"We feel ourselves justified the more in thus expressing our convictions inasmuch as it is a struggle for liberty on the part of a liberty-loving and God-fearing people against the unwarranted encroachments of a nation which has never hesitated to sacrifice the most sacred principles of national honor to the expediency of self-interest and gain.

"Time was when America was engaged in a death struggle for National liberty with the same enemy. We maintained their aid and sought ardently to obtain moral support and sympathy because we knew that our cause was that of justice.

"In similar circumstances, and animated by that same undying love of freedom this Boer nation in the hour of her peril, which is the hour of freedom's peril, looks toward this Republic and asks us if we will uphold the banner of justice—if we still have a voice to raise in behalf of liberty.

"We feel that we would be untrue to the memory and traditions of our fathers, untrue to the cardinal principles on which this our beloved republic is founded, if we were to remain silent in this contest between liberty and oppression.

"Therefore, we declare that we stand to-day where we have stood for more than a century as the upholders of liberty and the rights of man against the tyranny of physical force and to the Boer nation we extend our sympathy and wish her godspeed and success in her struggle for national existence."

DAVIS'S TRIP NOT APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Both the State and Interior Departments authorize the most sweeping denial of the story that Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is clothed with any diplomatic mission. It is declared that he represents no department of the United States Government in his visit to South Africa, but is there in a personal capacity. Since his arrival at Cape Town, where he went to visit his cousin, Consul General Stowe, the State Department has been very much annoyed at the misconstruction that has been placed upon his visit.

It was to prevent further misunderstanding on that score that the department positively declined Mr. Davis's application for leave of absence for Mr. Stowe, who wished to accompany Mr. Davis to Pretoria. If Mr. Davis's visit had not been purely personal it is very probable that he would have been also enjoined from proceeding to Pretoria, for it was anticipated that misrepresentations as to his purpose would be drawn. It is even now possible that he will receive a reminder from the Interior Department that his course is embarrassing to the Government.

The State Department has sent no instructions to Mr. Macrum respecting his attitude toward the newspapers since his departure from Pretoria for the United States. In fact, it is said, the department has no authority whatever over Mr. Macrum, who has passed out of the Government service.

BOERS BUYING CHICAGO BEEF.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—A trainload of beef, 750,000 pounds, for the use of the Boers is being purchased here by an agent of the Transvaal Government. On account of recent seizures by British war vessels of ships bearing supplies destined for the Transvaal, packers have refused to sell the beef for delivery beyond Chicago, and negotiations for transportation are pending. This is the second trainload of beef sold here for the Boers, the first consignment, sold about a month ago, being now, it is said, on the ocean.

Honourable Artillery Not Coming.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—A letter received from London by a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in this city confirms the impression that the Honourable Artillery Company of London will not visit Boston in June. The war defers the trip until 1901.

May Send Troops from India.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.—The Government has decided to transfer two native regiments now at Madras to Colombo and Singapore. This would enable the British regiments at those two points to be withdrawn for South Africa if necessary.

Locusts Enter the Transvaal.

STERKSTROOM, Jan. 22.—Affairs here continue quiet. Tremendous swarms of locusts are passing over the British camp in a northerly direction, and are destroying the grass on the veldt. Commandant Olivier threatens to detains as prisoners of war any newspaper correspondents captured by his force.

GERMAN SHIP IS RELEASED.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—A dispatch received here from Durban says the German bark Marie, loaded with sulphur, which was captured early in January by the British cruiser Fearless and taken to Port Elizabeth, has been unconditionally released.

The Montag-Zeitung asserts that when the Emperor recently received the Presidents of the Diet he expressed deep regret at the heavy loss of British officers in South Africa and praised the Boer generalship, but his Majesty reprehended the attitude of the German press toward Great Britain, which, he said, was rendering his task of avoiding friction with Great Britain doubly hard. He recalled Prince Bismarck's saying that the "windows which our press smashes we have to pay for."

SEEKS TO DEFINE CONTRABAND

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The release of the Marie has made a most excellent impression here, and is interpreted as showing the earnest desire of Great Britain to re-establish thoroughly friendly relations with Germany. Nevertheless, there is the highest authority for the statement that Germany has not abandoned the idea of bringing about a clearer definition of what constitutes contraband and the rights of neutrals on the seas, either through an international conference or direct diplomatic negotiations between Cabinets.

A high official of the Foreign Office, discussing the matter to-day, said:

"Germany must await, of course, the result of the present negotiations with England relative to the rights of neutrals. We are not anxious to take the initiative in a movement for a clearer definition of contraband, but, if necessary, we shall do so. Anyway, we are ready to join the other nations in such a movement."

United States Ambassador White, when asked for a statement of the American position, said:

"I have no authority to express the views of the Government, since Germany has not thus far approached the United States with a request to join a movement for a clearer definition of contraband and the rights of neutrals, but I may say that our Government has always been ready to go into a conference on the subject. Ever since the declaration of Paris, in 1856, the United States Government has stood for the same sea rights as land rights respecting private property, holding it free under any circumstances, which is going further than any other nation.

"During the Peace Conference at The Hague I made a desperate effort in the same direction. Not only did I write a long letter to the President of the conference, Baron de Staal, but I also made a long speech on the question before the conference. I found Germany, Sweden, and Holland with the United States in the main, but that England was against us, and also France and Russia, for well-known reasons."

The East Africa Line is now establishing the amount of damage it sustained by the seizure of the Bundesrath. This will be at the least 500,000 marks.

MAY REDUCE CAPITAL STOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—An official announcement to be presented to the stockholders of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company shortly will probably advise reduction in the amount of the capital stock, after the plan followed by some of the Eastern companies of like character and backed by the same interests. A like reduction in the capital of the Illinois Electric Vehicle Transportation Company would bring its capital of $25,000,000 down to $5,000,000.

The Illinois Company shares are of $100 face value, of which $5 has been paid, and they are subject to call for installments in the future, as the needs of the company may require. Thus, while the reduction in the capital would leave the stockholder's interest in the present assets of the company unchanged, it would reduce his liability on calls for future payments under the underwriting agreement.

The amount of cash secured from payment of the first five-dollar installment on the shares yet remaining in the treasury of the company is equal to more than the present market price of the shares, and no doubt it is the present liability of the stockholders for future payments which has depressed the value of the company's securities in the market.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Cassatt—Fell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, was married at noon today to Robert Kelso Cassatt, son of Alexander J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, Camp Hill.

To the strains of the wedding march from "Lohengrin" the bridal procession proceeded to the chancel. Beneath an immense bell canopy, studded with white roses, white carnations, and Easter lilies, the bride was joined by the bridegroom. The Episcopal marriage service was read by the Rev. Samuel Snelling, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Henry Ingersoll Meigs. The ceremony over, carriages conveyed the bridal party and guests to the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer, where a reception was given.

The bride wore a dress of white point d'alençon, en traine. A point tulle veil was fastened to her hair by a single rose. She carried a white Prayer Book and did not wear a jewel of any description. Mrs. Van Rensselaer wore a dark-blue velvet dress, with a white satin vest and a big blue and white hat.

The bridesmaids were Miss Mae Fell, the bride's younger sister; Miss Ellen Drexel Paul, Miss Katharine Cassatt, Miss Elsie Cassatt, Miss Rhoda Howe, Miss Lilly Rhodes, and Miss Pauline Biddle of this city, Miss Mary McCormick of Chicago, and Miss Grey of Albany. The bridegroom was attended by Murray Forbes of Boston as best man. The ushers were George McFadden, Samuel K. Wetzel, George L. Harrison, Thompson Bridgway, Livingston L. Biddle, F. W. Rawle, and Samuel Chew of this city, S. A. Lawton of New York, and C. W. Hanford of Pittsburg. The bride was given away by her stepfather.

Englander—Bauman.

Max Englander and Miss Lillie Bauman, daughter of Samuel Bauman of 51 West Eighty-ninth Street, were married last night at Sherry's. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Davidson. The maid of honor was Miss Bettie Coon, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Selma Englander, Stella Goldsmith, Stella Appell, and Miriam Fox. The best man was B. B. Englander. The ushers were William Blau, Leo Weill, Maurice Appell, and Samuel Appell. The bride wore ivory satin with point lace trimmings, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor wore a gown of white lace over silk. Her bouquet was of white roses. The bridesmaids were gowned in white silk trimmed with duchesse lace.

Kahn—Friedman.

Emil W. Kahn and Miss Cora Friedman, daughter of Henry Friedman, were married last night at the home of the bride's father, 6 East Ninety-fourth Street. Dr. Felix Adler performed the ceremony. Dinner was served after the ceremony at Sherry's. Between the courses a musical programme was given, including a number of original songs sung by the guests. The couple started last night on a wedding tour through the South.

Established 1823.

WILSON WHISKEY.

That's All!

THE WILSON DISTILLING CO.
Baltimore, Md.

MOLINEUX MURDER TRIAL

More Physicians Say Barnet Died of Mercurial Poisoning.

Fight Over Admission of Defendant's Testimony Before the Coroner—State May Rest To-day.

The proceedings yesterday in the Molineux trial included the taking of further expert medical testimony and a discussion as to whether the testimony of Roland B. Molineux given by him as a witness at the Coroner's inquest should be admitted as evidence, a point not decided at the close of the day. The prosecution failed to wind up its case, though it was thought that the case of the people would be completed today when the result of the chemical tests of inks will be submitted by Mr. Hagan, the writing expert.

The first witness called yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Osborne was Dr. Henry P. Loomis, who made the autopsy on Barnet's body. He said he had made the autopsy and failed to find any cause of death. Had death been due to diphtheria, he said, the membrane of the throat would have shown it. The hypothetical question, intended to cover the conditions in the Barnet case, similar to that put to the other expert medical witnesses, was then put and objected to by Mr. Weeks for the defense on the ground that it was not correctly stated. It was amended by the including of points made by Mr. Weeks, and the witness then said in such a case he would say death was due to mercurial poisoning.

On cross-examination the doctor said he arrived at the conclusion that poison caused death by the history of the case, the condition of the mouth, the report of the chemist who examined the organs and found the poison, and from the failure of the autopsy to show any other cause.

In answer to further questioning the doctor said the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli were discovered in 1883, and that diphtheria had been recognized as a distinct disease since 1883. Mr. Weeks then called attention to a medical work written by Dr. Loomis's father in which diphtheria was mentioned, but the doctor said there could be no true diagnosis of the disease before the discovery of the germ and the making of cultures. This line of questioning was the outcome of the witness's previous statement that only the Klebs-Loeffler germ gave true diphtheria.

Dr. Loomis, however, admitted that Dr. Douglass, who attended Barnet, is well known as a pathologist, a careful man, and of good reputation. Dr. Douglass's testimony was a justification of his diagnosis of the case as one of diphtheria.

Dr. A. Campbell White of the Board of Health, who was next called, said some 2,000 cases of diphtheria had come under his observation, and that while connected with the Willard Parker Hospital several cases of mercurial poisoning had come there mistakenly assumed to be diphtheria. Mr. Weeks brought out on cross-examination that many of these cases had come under the doctor's observation before 1894, prior to which time no cultures had been taken by the Board of Health. The hypothetical question was also put to this physician, and the witness answered giving mercurial poisoning as the cause of death.

The first witness after the recess was Dr. Frank Ferguson, connected with St. Luke's and the New York Hospital. To the hypothetical question he also assigned mercurial poisoning as the cause of death. Dr. Ferguson examined the stomach of Mrs. Adams, and when called upon to describe its condition said he found the membrane almost totally destroyed, and the cause to which he assigned this condition was corrosive poison.

"In your opinion, what was the cause of death, doctor?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Cyanogen contained in cyanide of mercury," was the reply.

Mr. Weeks, taking up the doctor on cross-examination, asked: "Did you find any evidences of asphyxiation?"

The doctor did not answer the question, but proceeded to tell what he did find. Two or three times Mr. Weeks tried to get an answer to his question, and finally found out that the lungs had not been seen by the doctor. In reply to further questioning witness said the action of the poison is such as to affect every cell in the body, ultimately causing asphyxiation, but he had not seen the lungs.

Mr. Weeks then questioned the doctor as to the germs of diphtheria, and, asking him when he had had his first diphtheria case, the doctor replied that it was in 1882. That was a year before the discovery of the Klebs-Loeffler bacilli, and Mr. Weeks asked if he had found that germ. The doctor promptly replied that he had not.

"Yet it was a case of diphtheria, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes, Sir."

An employe of Tiffany & Co., M. M. Dodd, was next called, and from him it was learned that Molineux had an account with that firm in 1898, the last purchase having been made in January, 1899. Mr. Weeks brought out that the purchases were principally in the stationery department. Witness was then asked some questions by Mr. Osborne as to the kind of boxes used, being shown one long and of small depth and width. It was not like any used in his department, he said.

Dr. E. Styles Potter, who was called in consultation when Mrs. Adams died, was the next witness. "Did you form an opinion at the time of Mrs. Adams's death of the cause?" he was asked.

"I did."

"What was it?"

"Cyanide of potassium."

"Or at least one of the cyanides?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"Yes."

The hypothetical question covering the Barnet case was then put and brought out the reply, "mercurial poisoning."

The following testimony, brought out in cross-examination, was a repetition of the doctor's testimony before the Coroner. He was called in by Harry Cornish at about 9 o'clock in the morning. Asked as to how Cornish was dressed, the doctor said his impression was that Cornish was not completely dressed.

"Did he tell you he had mixed a separate dose of bromo-seltzer for himself?" Mr. Weeks asked.

The question was ruled out. The doctor's testimony before the Coroner to the effect that Mrs. Rogers had asked that the notification of the Coroner be delayed until she had seen Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, who was her friend and legal adviser, was read.

"Did Mrs. Rogers also say to Cornish she wanted the affair kept quiet, and that he knew the reason why?" was asked Mr. Weeks.

"Yes," said the doctor.

The doctor said he did not see any signs of sickness about Cornish. Mr. Osborne put a question to the doctor, suggesting that he had not paid particular attention to what was going on about him except to the case before him. The doctor said that was true.

Mr. Weeks promptly followed this with a question as to whether the doctor had not testified that immediately after his return on the morning Mrs. Adams died, he made a memorandum of all that had taken place.

The doctor said he had, and it was arranged that he should be recalled to produce this memorandum.

George H. Gordon, stenographer for the Coroner, testified he had taken the minutes of the Adams inquest, including the testimony given by Molineux. He was asked to read these minutes, but Mr. Weeks objected, saying the defendant might not have been properly advised of his rights at that time.

The Recorder said he would not permit the reading of this testimony unless the Assistant District Attorney could show that the defendant had not at the time of the giving of this testimony as a witness been formally accused of the crime. It was brought out that the arrest was not made until Feb. 27, and Coroner Hart, who was called, said there was no formal accusation prior to that time.

The lawyers cited various cases bearing on this subject which, however, were not accepted by the Recorder as parallel, and then Mr. Weeks began an argument to show that Cornish, on the stand, the day before Molineux, had made statements throwing suspicion on Molineux and that Molineux had been compelled to testify under threat of being adjudged in contempt of court, while counsel had been denied the right to appear, the District Attorney threatening him with arrest if he attempted to open his mouth.

"You ought to have been arrested," Mr. Osborne interjected here.

"Not a very polite remark on the part of the District Attorney," retorted Mr. Weeks.

The question was still under discussion as to the admissibility or Molineux's testimony when court adjourned.

AGAINST HARPER & BROTHERS.

Creditors Ask that the Corporation Be Declared Bankrupt.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Harper & Brothers, corporation, publishers, of 325 Pearl Street, by Epstein Brothers for the following creditors: Albert D. Smith, $393; Albert Clayburgh, $326, and Robert Rutter & Son, $1,737. The claims are all for merchandise sold to the corporation between Sept. 12 and Nov. 26. The claim of Mr. Clayburgh was assigned to him by Robert J. Freeman.

It is alleged in the petition that the corporation committed an act of bankruptcy on Dec. 4 last by permitting a receiver to be appointed in the Supreme Court, because of insolvency, in which petition Harper & Brothers admitted in writing inability to pay the debts, and willingness to be placed in the hands of a receiver for the benefit of creditors, and that while insolvent paid a person or persons specifically unknown to petitioners, with intent thereby to give them preference over other creditors.

Epstein Brothers said that one of the reasons for filing the petition in bankruptcy is that their clients are not satisfied to have the State Trust Company act as receiver for the corporation, for which it was appointed on Dec. 4, as the State Trust Company represents the bondholders and mortgage, for the benefit of the bondholders, and not for the general creditors. The receiver is now carrying on the business, working up the materials on hand and paying the expenses of running it out of the assets on hand, which belong to the general creditors.

Then there is the Reorganization Committee made up of secured creditors and a bank, which has made a proposition for a compromise, and Epstein Brothers said their clients are not satisfied with the proposition under way. Another reason for the petition is that there are under the State Court receivership certain preferences which cannot be had in the Bankruptcy Court.

MRS. MILLS'S ANNUAL DANCE.

Mrs. Ogden Mills gave last evening at her residence, 2 East Sixty-ninth Street, her annual dance, which was attended by about 200 guests. Last year this dance was the second in a series which were given by a number of fashionable matrons, including Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. W. D. Sloane, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, and Mrs. Frederic Bronson. This duller season, which has not brought the crowding gayeties of last Winter, made Mrs. Mills's dance of last evening more of an event, if possible, to her guests than it would otherwise have been.

The dance was not given in honor of Miss Mary Crocker, as had been erroneously stated in several journals, but was Mrs. Mills's annual entertainment for her friends. Her guests began to arrive about 11 P. M., many of them coming from the opera, where "Le Prophète" was sung, and others from various dinners. Mrs. Mills wore a gown of soft gray tulle over gray silk, trimmed with a profusion of white lace, and her tiara and necklace of diamonds. She received alone at the entrance to the drawing rooms on the second floor.

Palms and ferns were placed in the halls and drawing rooms, as well as vases filled with cut flowers, which came from the conservatories at Mr. Mills's place at Staatsburg, on the Upper Hudson.

Supper was served soon after the later guests had arrived, and about midnight at small tables placed in the dining room and hallways. At the conclusion of this supper the cotillion was begun in the beautiful ballroom. It was led, as this cotillion has been led during the past few Winters, by Mr. Worthington Whitehouse, dancing with Mrs. Mills. There were seven favor figures, and the favors were dainty and were chosen by Mrs. Mills herself. They were silver articles, bonbon spoons, knives, bonbonnières, orders, flowers on staffs, little fancy ornaments of French tissue paper, and other trifles. The pretty colors and tinsel effect of the lighter favors added greatly to the effect of the cotillion. A second supper was served after the cotillion. The guests, as was said above, numbered about 200, and who were about evenly divided as to sex, were the men and women on Mrs. Mills's visiting list, which except for death or mourning and through all the changing conditions of New York society, like the law of the Medes and Persians, altereth not.

These guests included Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Miss Mary Crocker, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Maturin Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Bronson, Miss Elsie Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hood Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Harriman, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan, the Misses Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, the Misses Barbey, Miss Edith Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Miss Bryce, Mr. and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Miss Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. Starr Miller, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Rogers, Miss Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore, Mrs. John Sloane, Miss Evelyn Sloane, Mrs. Henry Clews, Miss Clews, the Messrs. Thomas F. Cushing, Egerton Winthrop, Robert Van Courtlandt, Edward de Peyster Livingston, Henry Bull, James De W. Cutting, Robert L. Cutting, Edward Bulkley, Alphonse de Navarro, Elliot Gregory, Craig Wadsworth, Phoenix Ingraham, Reginald Brooks, Harry Lehr, Barclay Kountze, Robert Gerry, Goelet Gallatin, and Robert Sands.

Grover Cleveland's Hunting Trip Over.

GEORGETOWN, S. C., Jan. 22.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland, Capt. Robley D. Evans, Capt. P. B. Lamberton, E. C. Benedict and Gen. A. G. McCook came up from the Santee Gun Club preserves to-day and left here at 3 o'clock in their private car attached to the regular northbound train. Mr. Cleveland is much improved by the outing and said that he had enjoyed excellent sport.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.	
Sun rises	7:17	Sun sets	5:07	Moon rises	12:03

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	12:08	Gov. Isl'd	12:26	H. Gate	2:22
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	12:36	Gov. Isl'd	12:15	H. Gate	2:11

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Talisman, Guadeloupe ..	9:00 A. M.	.....
Lahn, Southampton and Bremen	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Wartburg, Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24.		
Advance, Colon	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Alamo, Galveston	.....	.....
Friesland, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Ithaka, Tampico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New York, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:00 A. M. *9:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
San Juan, San Juan	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport, Puerto Rico	10:30 A. M.	.....
Vigilancia, Havana, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, JAN. 25.		
Auguste Victoria, Naples, &c.	.....	11:00 A. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Excelsior, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
State of Nebraska, Glasgow	.....	.....
FRIDAY, JAN. 26.		
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Maracaibo, San Juan	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roraima, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
SATURDAY, JAN. 27.		
Adirondack, Jamaica, Costa Rica	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Andes, Haiti	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Campania, Queenstown and Liverpool	8:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	.....	12:00 M.
Horatio, Para	7:00 A. M.	.....
Hudson, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
John Sanderson, La Plata Countries	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Mexico, Havana, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Ohio, Hull	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Yarmouth, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Naples	9:00 A. M.	.....

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Empress of Japan, (registered mail must be directed "via Vancouver.") Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $26, inclusive, for dispatch by ship City of Papeiti. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Jan. $27, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Doric. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Australia. Mails for Australia, except West Australia, which go via Europe, and New Zealand, which go via San Francisco.) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $3, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Miowera. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. $3 and up to Feb. $17, inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Feb. $17, for dispatch per steamship Alameda. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. $4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamship Nippon Maru.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from Hongkong of Dec. 25, Yokohama Jan. 3, and Honolulu Jan. 12, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Doric, are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JAN. 23.

Adirondack, Port Limon, Jan. 16.
Amity, Bord

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

An Intended Compliment

SHE was walking through the Rotunda with a friend, who evidently was a stranger in New York.

And the friend liked the store, and said so. "Yes, we think it the finest store in New York," said the woman who knew.

Please do not feel that way about it.

Fine things are so apt to make one feel as though "don't touch" signs were dangerously near—fine rooms are so little apt to be really home-like and cheerful.

It is a beautiful store—bountiful in its beauty—but won't you think of it as a comfortable store, a useful store, your store?

There is all the freedom we know how to give—and as many things as we can find room for, just to look at and enjoy.

As a store, its aims and purposes are clear: Good service; fair prices; nothing considered as absolutely sold until the purchaser is satisfied.

Three important sales started yesterday—and continue to-day—

Housekeeping Linens—interesting because of very low prices.
Trade Sale of China and Glass—a third to a half under every-day prices.
50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards at 25c.

50c Cotton-and-Silk Foulards at 25c

Luckily the lot was large, for appreciative women bought two, three or five dress lengths at a time—you see, there are two hundred and four styles to choose from. And three-fourths of them in some play of blue and white. We know the future price will be about the same that you gave for equal goods last year—50c a yard—and the mills are busy. It does not change the value because we bought 109,000 yards at half price—the lot will be sold in a jiffy, and at the maker's command we do not call the fabric by his trade name. Cotton for strength; silk for sheen—half of each, and pretty all over.

In the Rotunda.

Muslin Underwear

Extra selling space to-day—Fifth Floor.

You see, the store has grown too small for the demands of the business, so to prevent crowding and scrambling (which you do not like and we will not have) we borrow space here and there to equalize things as well as we can.

Almost the very last of the special lots of Muslin Underwear have come—you'll be in a hurry to get your share of it, and to-day will find—

These lots in the Fifth Floor Annex—Drawers, at 15c; Night Gowns, at 50c to $1.75; Petticoats, 35c to $1.75.

Of course these lots, with all the other items of the sale, are to be found on Second Floor as well. Buy wherever it seems roomiest.

Linens---Very Decided Bargains

It is a simple proposition—we have certain lots of linens, as a rule, from our regular suppliers, that were sold to us at a loss to close out the special patterns and lines. Linens are higher—we are paying more for our forthcoming regular stocks. In the face of that, we are selling these lots cheaper probably than equal goods have ever before been offered.

A good many of the lots will be sold out by to-night.

Table Cloths—
$1.75 for 2-yd. long cloths of pretty Irish Damask; 3-yd. at $2.75.
$2.90 for 2x2½ yard Cloths, instead of $3.50.
26-inch Napkins to match at $2.90 a dozen.

Table Linen by the Yard—
35c for 63-in. Bohemian Linen.
40c for loom-dice Linen, 56-in. wide.
56c for bleached Irish Damask, 67 in. wide.
75c for bleached Scotch Damask, 72 in. wide.
$1 for Scotch Double Damask, 70 in. wide.
$1.25 for $1.75 Double Damask, 2 yds. wide.

Fancy Linens—
45c each—Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths, one row of open work; our 60c kind.
$1.25 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched, 45 in. and 54 in. square; our $1.75 kind.
$2 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched; 45 in.; were $2.75.
$2.50 each—Tea Cloths, hemstitched; 45 in.; were $3.25.

Napkins—50c, 75c, 85c per doz., silver bleached Bohemians; $1.50 doz, 20-in. Scotch bleached, $1.75 kind. Some big Dinner Napkins at $4.25, but they are the regular standard $5.50 kind

Towels—
10c for 15c Huckaback Towels, 18x38 in.
12½c for German Damask Towels, bleached, 21x45 in., knotted fringe.
19c for Old Bleach Huckaback Towels, 20x39 in., fringed.
25c for 35c Bath Towels (Turkish, cotton,) 23x45 in.
35c for 50c Hemstitched Huckaback Towels, 23x45 in.
45c for 65c fancy weave bleached Towels, 25x44.

Toweling—
16-in.-wide bleached Crash at 5c a yard, instead of 8c.
6¼c a yard for 10c Crash, brown or bleached, 20 in. wide; or 16 in. Crash, twilled.
12½c for 18c Glass Toweling, checked; and 20 in. bleached Twilled Crash.

Fourth avenue side.

In the Fifth Floor Bargain Store

Several lots of Muslin Underwear; Women's Handkerchiefs at 12 1-2c—values 25c to $1 (like those we sold last Saturday); Women's and Children's Gloves—kidskin and others; Women's and Children's Knitted Underwear; Women's Stockings, and Children's Dresses. Handkerchiefs will not be ready until 10 o'clock.

Women's Suits Very New We tailor folks call these "spring styles," but, as a matter of fact, if a woman intends to get the good of a cloth costume she buys it early—for we're apt to jump from winter to summer weather.

The new styles are charming—different enough to be interesting; as somebody put it, they are more womanly.

$18 to $110 for these new tailored suits.

Of course, we've stand-by styles for less than $18—not that stylishness is allowed to cost too much here. But there are certain inexpensive stuffs that make up very well.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Gold Watches for Women About a dozen; about one-third value. Grows interesting, doesn't it? Here's the story—J. J. Badollet & Co., of Geneva, lost their American agent some time ago, and the watches in hand were sold to us—at approximately one-third their worth.

We have twelve of the Women's Watches — some open-face, some hunting case, and all the cases—even the inner cap—of 18k. gold. Two or three of the watches are enameled; some are perfectly plain.

Full jeweled Badollet movements—and the watches are sold under our regular broad guarantee—

thirty dollars

Wish we had more. Will you come in time to get one of the dozen?

Broadway and Tenth street.

Violets Liberal bunches, with touch of foliage—25c and 35c.

Natural? A bee might be fooled by them—for they look for all the world like Nature's handiwork.

A woman makes them—a woman who has beaten all Europe at flower making, and who wouldn't trade salaries with a state governor. And yet, you wonder at the cheapness of these bunches. It's the know-how—and she has that pre-eminently.

Special counter, Main floor, near Broadway.

Trade Sale of China and Glass

Things at half price are not always cheap—they may have been too high in the first place, or may have been about some warehouse until every one was sick and tired of them. We have decided that you don't want "job lots" and that we musn't sell them—they are apt to be really too dear.

But the Trade Sale rests on better foundation—manufacturers are better off for taking some orders at a loss—they help over odd times, just as the regular boarder helps a hotel, even though he pays only half the transient rate.

This china and bric-a-brac is fresh and fine. Austria and France furnished most of it. The cut glass is American—because America clearly leads the world in glass working.

Prices are clearly set forth in the detail that follows—we make comparisons intelligently and fairly.

Bric-a-brac, fancy china and glass on Main floor.

Dinner ware and wash-stand sets in the Basement.

Separate China Pieces in Groups

A Group at 25c—
French and Austrian china and English porcelain. Actual values are $6 to $9 a dozen—a fair proportion at the latter figure. All are attractively decorated in colors and gold. The tables hold bread-and-butter, tea, and course plates, after-dinner cups and saucers.

A Group at 50c—
This is all French china—breakfast plates, dinner plates, comports, bon-bon dishes, olive dishes, tea cups and saucers, inkwells. The lowest valuation on the least expensive kind is $8.50 a dozen—that for the breakfast plates. Other pieces in this lot are worth $10 and $12 a dozen.

A Group at 75c—
A collection of elegant French plates, made up almost entirely of Haviland's goods. There are breakfast, dinner, tea and soup plates, all of which are full $1.50 values.

A Group at $1—
All plates—dinner, breakfast, tea and soup. The same make and quality as those reduced to 75c, but these have costlier decorations. They are easily worth $1.50 ea.

Dinner Sets

$6—English porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations. This quality cannot be bought from the manufacturers to-day at this price.
$8.50—English porcelain; 100 pieces; 3 styles of decoration. The wholesale price is higher.
$15—American porcelain; 113 pieces; fine border decoration and gold; value $20.
$15—Austrian china; 101 pieces; all handles gilded; an especially good value.
$20—English porcelain; 145 pieces; blue underglaze decoration; value $27.50.
And these sets of French china—
125 pieces, $125; value $200.
124 pieces, $65; value $95.
113 pieces, $45; value $60.

Dinner Sets

Also some French china sets at $20, that are worth $27.50; and some at $25, worth $35. The dinner sets are conveniently arranged in the Chinaware Store, Basement.

Cut Glass

Richly cut—American, the best. All in new, desirable designs. This list shows savings—present prices compared with regular valuation:
Water tumblers, $2.25 doz.; worth $4. Some at $5, worth $9.
Jelly Plates, $3; worth $4.
Bowls, 8-in., $3.50; worth $5; and at $5.50, worth $8.
Flower Vases, 18-in., $7.50, worth $10; 14-in., $3.50, worth $5; 12-in., $2.75, worth $3.75.

Bric-a-Brac

Exceptionally good values in Teplitz vases and figures, and Sevres mounted vases, in exquisite designs and decorations.
Teplitz vases, 85c, instead of $1.25; $2.50, instead of $3.50; $4.50, instead of $6.50.
Sevres vases at $27.50, instead of $40; at $35, instead of $50; $40, instead of $60.

Finest Plates

There have been exceptionally noteworthy offerings in fine plates here, never a more attractive one than this. These are plates of finest quality, in exquisite decorations. Most of them have been selling at $4 and $5 each—some even higher. Price, $2 each

Toilet Sets

They were bought as "seconds"—said to be imperfect. They are practically as good as those rated perfect, for the blemishes are hard to find. In two modern shapes, all complete 12-piece sets, all with fine decorations of flowers and gold, on tinted grounds. One kind at $4.50 is the quality that sells regularly for $7. The other at $6 is the usual $12 kind.

Lamps and Globes

Some elegant lamps remain from the specially selected Holiday stock. To them are added about 150 fine samples—priced—$6 to $8 kinds at $4; $8.50 to $12 kinds at $6; $13.50 to $18 kinds at $9
Ruby Lamp Globes in deep rich color, with beautifully etched lace and floral designs, in 9, 10 and 12-in. sizes are newly priced:
9-in., at $1; regularly $2
10-in., at $1.50; regularly $2.50
12-in., at $2.50; regularly $3.50 Basement.

Men's Suits to Order You may save 20 to 50 per cent. on a suit made to your measure if you'll choose quickly. There's good choice, too. Some of the best patterns in fine cheviots and worsteds remain from the season's selling. These fabrics are of the $25 to $40-a-suit kinds—that is, according to our prices. They're always considerably below those of the exclusive custom tailor. A sack suit, properly cut and carefully made, from these suitings, is now $20—to close them out. It won't take long.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Trousers The coats and vests hold out, but the average man's wardrobe is short on trousers.

And luckily we found a tailor who had too many.

We're very much like a broker—an easy meeting-place for demand and supply.

Trousers of neat worsteds, fifty styles—$5, with all the good looks you'd get at $6.50 or $8.
Some at $4 instead of $5. Worsted and cheviot.
Others at $3—and a heap better than you ever hoped to get at the price.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Umbrellas It it's a bright day you'll be inclined to skip this paragraph.

But if you wait for a rainy day (unless it rains to-day) you'll not buy really good umbrellas for so little.

Four special lots—
Women's 26-in. union silk (part cotton) umbrellas, with natural wood stick, silver trimmed, or horn or Dresden or pearl handle, $1.75.
Women's 26-in. all-silk umbrellas, various styles of handle—$2.90—values up to $5.
Men's union-taffeta umbrellas, 28 in., at $1.75.
Men's all-silk, 28 in. umbrellas, at $2.90.

Broadway.

Aprons and Caps Lawn and gingham aprons, numerous qualities of each. Prices for those of lawn begin at 25c—a neat substantial kind it is. 50c for those of sheer lawn, hemmed and hemstitched; broad sash. Others at 65c, 75c and up to $2.75.

Gingham Aprons, at 18c to 40c.
Maids' Caps, at 8c to 35c.
Nurses' Caps, at 15c to 75c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Bicycle of the Year is the Orient

As easily leader this year as last—when Orient riders carried off the bulk of the prizes and made one world's record after another. Now, we haven't an idea that you'll be scorcher or racer, but if a wheel proves winner right along, it is because it runs easiest. Won't that easy running add to your pleasure in cycling?

Stronger than ever this year, because made of brass-lined tubing, which will not corrode and cannot rust. No added weight.

Orient Roadster, men's and women's, $50. Orient Chainless, men's and women's, $75.
Orient Leader, the new racer, men's and women's, $65.

And the Orient Motor Tricycle—which is half French, for it is run by De Dion motor. This is $450.

What we've left of the 1899 Orients go on sale to-day at these reductions—

Roadsters, $37.50, from $50. With Morrow Brake, $45, from $60.
One-Thirty Racers, $52, from $65.

Fresh and bright, and in general outlines almost the exact counterparts of the "1900" models.

Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

EX-SLAVES ARE DEFRAUDED

Pension Swindle Is Now Reaching Great Proportions.

EFFORTS TO STAMP IT OUT

In Spite of Official Warnings Many Ignorant Negroes Are Paying in Money to the Promoters.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The ex-slave pension swindle has taken deeper root and spread further than had been supposed, even by Government officials. The delusion that the United States Government is about to pension all the persons who were in slavery before the civil war is a fixed belief throughout the Southern States, thanks to the ingenuity with which the men behind the scheme have fostered it. Here in Washington, where wide publicity has been given to the rascally character of the swindle, poor old negroes are paying money regularly in the expectation of getting a big windfall from the Government; and now reports from all over the South show that the delusion is spreading everywhere faster than the Government exposures can follow.

A discovery made by the Senate Committe on Pensions shows what a lucrative scheme this must be to the men who are preying on the ignorance of an unfortunate class. The committee has two "membership certificates" in the so-called "association" to which the former slaves are induced to belong. It costs 25 cents to get one of these certificates, and the dues are 10 cents a month. Besides that, before a local branch of the "association" is formed its members have to pay $2.50 for a charter. One of the certificates which has fallen into the hands of the Senate committte is dated July 5, 1897, and is numbered 1,367. The other is dated April 17, 1899, and is numbered 35,710. This indicates the momentum with which the delusion is spreading. By the time the second certificate was issued—nine months ago—the heads of the "association" must have gathered in over $50,000, with no expenses except the cost of printing and mailing seductive circulars.

The circulars are enough to convince people more intelligent and better educated than the average ex-slave. They are profusely illustrated, and give histories of the progress of the "movement." The dissemination of this literature received a severe set-back when Assistant Postmaster General Heath, on the recommendation of Pension Commissioner Evans, barred it from the mails. Nevertheless, though badly hampered, the promoters of the scheme continue to push their plan with unabated vigor.

Unfortunately, it is easy enough to get some unthinking Congressman to introduce, "by request," a bill to pension ex-slaves, and this has been done in more than one Congress. Of course, the introduction of the bill is the end of it; it is promptly killed, but that is enough to accomplish the purpose of the promoters. They are able to say that a bill has been or will be introduced, that money is needed for "expenses," and the victims, encouraged by the news, fall over themselves in their hurry to pay subscriptions and dues.

Senator Gallinger, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, has investigated the matter, and added his vigorous denunciation to those of Commissioner Evans and Mr. Heath. The victims, however, belong to a class that is hard to reach in the main, and the lie is traveling a long way while the truth is getting its boots on.

CALLS LYNCHERS MURDERERS.

Fort Scott Judge Orders Officers to Shoot, If Necessary.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 22.—County Attorney Shephard, addressing the Court today regarding the lynching Saturday night of the Mecks brothers, said the officers were the people's servants, and that the people had simply taken the enforcement of the law out of their hands. He said he could not censure them for it. The Meekses were t have been sentenced today.

When their cases were called, Judge Simons said the men composing the mob were guilty of murder, and that they had cast serious reflection on the city and county. He instructed the Sheriff to protect Amos Phillips, the third of the murderers, whose life the mob also sought, saying: "If it is necessary to shoot do so. That is your duty, and that is the order of this Court."

No action looking to the arrest of any of the mob was taken.

A Coroner's inquest into the death of the Meekses to-day rendered a verdict of "hanged by unknown men."

SPECIAL ASSEMBLY ELECTION.

The Contest in the Thirty-first District to be Settled To-day.

The special election called by proclamation of Gov. Roosevelt for member of Assembly of the Thirty-first Assembly District will be held to-day. The polls will be open from 6 A. M. to 5 P. M., and all citizens who registered last Fall, including those who registered at the special registration day, will be entitled to vote. The candidates are Samuel Scott Slater, the Republican nominee, who represented the district last year in the Assembly, and Leon W. Goldrich, the Democratic nominee, who filled the vacancy caused by the untimely death of Edwin Stone.

Although it is a special election, something that has never previously happened in that district, the campaign has been a warm one. Banners were raised by both parties, meetings were held, and the district, which runs from One Hundred and Tenth Street north to One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, between Eighth and Park Avenues, has been flooded with campaign literature. The Democrats have made special efforts to capture the Thirteenth Election District, in which Mr. Slater lives. It is estimated that not more than 9,000 votes will be cast.

REWARDS FOR POLICEMEN.

Officers Honored by the Board and Citizens for Meritorious Service.

The Police Commissioners have honored several men of the department for meritorious service, and have allowed others to receive rewards from outside persons for similar service.

Patrolman Daniel M. Gilloon of the steamboat Patrol received honorable mention and a medal of honor for bravery in rescuing from drowning Christopher Welch, who attempted suicide in the Harlem River, Nov. 10.

Patrolman Thomas A. Ryan of the Elizabeth Street Station received a medal of honor and honorable mention for rescuing a woman who have been overcome by smoke in a fire at 94 Mott Street several months ago.

Patrolman Charles E. Northup of the West Thirtieth Street Station was commended for meritorious service at a fire in the boarding house at 150 West Thirty-sixth Street Oct. 20. He was on the sick list from a burned arm for some time.

Detective Officer Henry Lang of the Detective Bureau was granted permission to receive a gold watch from Carl Fischer-Hansen for arresting and securing the conviction of three men who had attempted to blackmail Mr. Fischer-Hansen.

Policeman William M. Dobbyn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station received permission to receive $50 from W. H. Seaich of 78 Riverside Avenue, for meritorious service at a fire there Jan. 3.

New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The two houses of the Legislature had brief sessions to-night, in consequence of adjourning out of respect to the memory of ex-Attorney General Stockton, who died to-day. The Senate confirmed all the pending nominations, and the Governor sent in these nominations, which were referred: County Judge of Somerset—Louis H. Schenck; Prosecutor of Somerset County—James L. Griggs; Prosecutor of Salem County—J. Forman Sinnickson.

Died at the Age of 101.

Mrs. Ellen Callahan died Saturday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Catherine Dolan, at 437 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. Callahan was born in County Cavanagh, Ireland, 101 years ago. She came to New York in 1853. Up to a few months ago Mrs. Callahan was in good health and retained her memory to a remarkable degree.

A HIGHER FRENCH TARIFF.

Bill Affecting Colonial Products of Non-Reciprocating Countries.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—M. Caillaux, Moderate Republican, will introduce a bill in the Chamber of Deputies this week establishing a maximum tariff on colonial products from foreign countries that do not give France the benefits of the most-favored-nation clause.

Under it the duty on coffee will be doubled and other rates will be correspondingly high.

TO INCREASE SWEDEN'S ARMY.

Budget Provides for Forty-six New Batteries of Artillery.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 22.—In the Swedish Budget, which calls for nearly 150,000,000 kroner, and which is the largest on record, King Oscar asks for forty-six new batteries of artillery by the end of 1903. One hundred thousand new Mausers are to be manufactured and 50,000,000 cartridges to be in store within four years.

A credit is asked for a trial mobilization of the army reserves.

Another important item in the budget is the railway appropriation of 20,000,000 kroner, one-fourth of which is to be applied to the purchase of new rolling stock.

JAMAICA TRUSTS TO AMERICA.

Rejects Chamberlain's Scheme to Divert Fruit Trade to Britain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Jan. 22.—Jamaica has emphatically rejected the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain's English direct fruit-trade scheme to divert the bulk of the colony's trade from America to England, which calls for a subsidy of £40,000 annually, Jamaica paying one-half.

The concensus of public opinion, replying to the Governor's plebescitic circular, indicates a preference to depend on American trade, because the merchants are confident they can convince the American opponents of reciprocity that Jamaican interests do not conflict with theirs, while the colony's future is involved in American trade relations.

THE DUKE OF TECK'S DEATH.

He Had Been Insane Since His Wife Died—Court to Go Into Mourning.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Teck, who died from pneumonia yesterday evening, had been insane since the death of the Duchess, and had been constantly under restraint. Previous to her death he showed signs of insanity, which, subsequent to her demise, became fully developed. His death was hastened by an attack of paralysis, which came on suddenly.

The general feeling in Court circles is that it was a merciful release, though it puts the finishing touch on the gloom overwhelming society, for now there is no prospect of any social season in London, as the Court necessarily will go into mourning, which so many leading families are already wearing.

No members of the family were at the Duke's bedside when he died, but the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at White Lodge, Richmond Park, this afternoon.

HOW JOHN RUSKIN DIED.

He Seemed Better Friday, but on Saturday Sank Quietly into Death.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Last Thursday evening, when Mrs. Severn went to Mr. Ruskin to read to him the war news and Edna Lyall's "In the Golden Days," she found him annoyed by a throat irritation, and complaining of pains all over. She was considerably alarmed, as several of the servants at Brantwood had been attacked by the influenza. He was put to bed and his physician summoned. His temperature was found to be 102, and the doctor enjoined the utmost care.

Nevertheless, Mr. Ruskin was comfortable, ate a dinner of sole, pheasant, and champagne on Friday, and that evening seemed better.

The next day showed a marked change for the worse, and the physician was alarmed. Mr. Ruskin sank speedily into unconsciousness, his breathing lessening in strength until, at 3:30 P. M., he died without the sign of a struggle.

TRIAL OF FRENCH PRIESTS.

Twelve Assumptionist Fathers Accused of Royalist Conspiracy.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The trial of twelve Assumptionist Fathers began here to-day before the Correctional Tribunal. It is alleged that they were involved in the so-called Royalist and anti-republican conspiracy. The court was crowded, and a number of ladies were present.

The Judge opened the proceedings by questioning Father Picard, Superior of the order, who denied that he belonged to an illegal association and declared he never took part in the political agitation. The Assumptionists, he added, attended to purely religious questions. Father Picard's counsel then asked for the acquittal of the prisoners.

The Public Prosecutor, replying, said the fathers were prosecuted because, in violation of the law, they had been living in France for the past fifty years without the authorization of the Government or approbation of the Holy See. He then spoke of the wealth of the Assumptionists, and produced facts in support of the charge that they had entered actively into the electoral campaign against the republic. The hearing was then suspended.

The trial is attracting much attention, as it is a miniature repetition of the High Court (Senate) trial recently concluded.

Senor Mattos Imprisoned.

Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, report the imprisonment there of Señor Manuel A. Mattos, who was Minister of Finance under President Andrade and is one of Venezuela's wealthiest men, by order of President Castro on the charge of conspiracy against the Government. Documents found in his possession show that he was in touch with Gen. José Manuel Hernandez, the rebel leader. A few weeks ago a firm of this city received from Señor Mattos an order for 20,000 Mauser rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges. Señor Mattos was at one time a member of the firm of Scholtz, Sanchez & Co. of this city.

Irish League Defies Government.

DUBLIN, Jan. 22.—The United Irish League meeting, summoned at Sligo to denounce the Government practice of using exclusively Protestant juries in trying Nationalist offenders, was proclaimed by the Government. But in defiance of the proclamation the meeting was held in the Town Hall at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The Chief Secretary for Ireland, Gerald Balfour, was dared to prosecute the promoters. William O'Brien, founder of the league, addressed the meeting.

Ambassador White Gives a Dinner.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Ambassador White entertained at dinner to-day the Belgian Premier, M. Beernaert. Many members of the Diplomatic Corps were invited to meet the guest of the occasion. Mr. White has also given a dinner for former Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin.

Trial of Prussian Financiers Begun.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—At Stettin to-day the trial of Count von Arnim, son of Bismarck's old enemy, and of a number of Stettin and Berlin financiers began. They are charged with fraudulent practices in connection with the failure of the Pomeranian National Hypothekbank, the amount involved being about 3,500,000 marks.

Translating Work on Naval Tactics.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—Lieut. Commander Beehler, United States Naval Attaché here, is translating a work on naval tactics by Capt. Labre of the Austrian Navy, which will shortly appear, and which, it is said, will make some startling revelations.

Fund for German Commercial Bureau

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The Berlin Chamber of Commerce has voted 50,000 marks toward the establishment of the proposed National Commercial Bureau, whose future is thus assured.

Brazilian Dictator Arrested.

RIO JANEIRO, Jan. 22.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. de Magalhaes, has received a telegram announcing the arrest of Galvez, Dictator of Acre, and that he has been sent to Manaos.

To Prevent Railway Accidents.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The British Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of railway accidents recommends the compulsory use of automatic couplings.

Trimble

"When you do drink, Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.

At all First-Class Dealers.
WHITE, HENTZ & CO., Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793

Whiskey

THE FOUNDATION OF HEALTH

Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

"THE 'SALT' OF SALTS."

We ought to be thankful to Abbey for sending his Effervescent Salt all the way from England.

A teaspoonful in a glass of water night and morning works wonders.

No more headache! no more constipation! no more indigestion! no more biliousness! no more heartburn! health instead.

There are some people who never do anything until they have to. Don't be one of them. Take care of your health while you have it. Retain it by the daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt.

At druggists'. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle.

FREE Send two 2-ct stamps, to pay postage and packing, and we will mail you one of the most dainty and beautiful colored calendar creations of the year.

The Abbey Effervescent Salt Co., Dept. E, 15 Murray St., New York.

USED DAILY, GIVES HEALTH

Be Good to Your Stomach.

TAKE

VICHY CELESTINS

with your meals.

It aids digestion,

and its medicinal qualities keep your stomach in good order.

Vichy is imported only in bottles.

NOTE: So-called Vichy in Syphons Is Not Vichy.

At First-Class Druggists, Grocers, Hotels and Cafés.

General Agency, 220 Broadway, N. Y.

"Cluett"

25 CENTS EACH

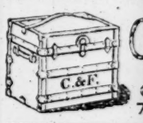
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO. MAKERS

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"

HIGGINS & SEITER

FINE CHINA · RICH CUT GLASS

ALL PRICES 1/4 LESS THAN ELSEWHERE 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY



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The Best HEALTH FOOD for BREAKFAST

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NEGRO'S RIGHTS DEFENDED

Senator Pritchard Protests Against Disfranchisement.

A REPLY TO SENATOR MORGAN

Proposed New Election Law of North Carolina Objected To as a Violation of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Pritchard (Rep., N. C.) to-day called up his resolution relating to the proposed amendment to the Constitution of North Carolina, which, if adopted, it is alleged, disfranchises a large class of voters of the State.

After the reading of the resolution Mr. Pritchard addressed the Senate in support of it. The address was meant in part as a reply to Senator Morgan. He said, in part:

"It is evident that the framers of the Fifteenth Amendment had but one object in view, and that was to embody in the Constitution of the United States a guarantee that there should be no discrimination on the part of any State against any class of people on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. I call upon my Democratic friends to show me a single individual who, while in a condition of servitude, was entitled to vote. All will admit that no one had that right while in such condition. Therefore the proposed amendment to the North Carolina Constitution is as much in conflict with this clause of the Fifteenth Amendment as it would be with other portions of the amendment if it had declared that no one of African descent should be entitled to vote.

"There is much in the proposed amendment which is calculated to create apprehension and alarm on the part of the illiterate and poor white people of North Carolina as well as the colored race. It is a carefully prepared and well-devised scheme by which it is sought to forever prevent the common people of North Carolina from participating in the management and control of her affairs. While it is pretended by those who advocate the proposed amendment that its object is to secure white supremacy, at the same time there lurks beneath the surface a purpose to disfranchise thousands of our citizens, both white and colored, and thereby enable a certain class in our State to hold the offices and enjoy the emoluments of the same.

"It has been boldly proclaimed by Chairman Simmons and other leaders of the Democratic Party that the proposed amendment will not, if adopted, disfranchise a single white voter in the State of North Carolina. May I ask those gentlemen what is to become of that unfortunate class of our white people who are unable to pay their poll tax?

"The Democrats of North Carolina attempt to justify their actions in regard to the proposed amendment by asserting that they fear negro domination. According to the census of 1890 the whites outnumbered the negroes more than two to one, and no intelligent citizen can be induced to believe that two white North Carolinians are in danger of being dominated by one negro. It is absurd to contend that there is any danger of negro domination in North Carolina."

In conclusion Mr. Pritchard declared that the election law of North Carolina, passed by the last Democratic Legislature, was more unjust in its discrimination than the Goebel election law of Kentucky. As to the proposed Constitutional amendment, he said:

"I regard the proposed amendment as an attempt to legalize the fraudulent methods and practices of the Democratic Party that have obtained in the conduct and control of elections in the past."

In the course of his speech Mr. Pritchard also said that the cry of "negro domination" was the answer given to every proposition made by the Republicans. He was interrupted by Mr. Tillman, (Dem., S. C.,) who said that little else was to be expected when the Administration continually thrust negro Postmasters on the people of the South.

Mr. Pritchard—There you have it. If I should read the Ten Commandments to the Senator he would cry "negro" back at me.

Mr. Tillman—We say "nigger" at the South, not "negro." Let us stick to facts.

Mr. Pritchard—The Senator may use whatever expression he likes. I'm satisfied to use mine.

Mr. Pritchard then referred to the small vote in the State of Mississippi as compared with the population.

Mr. Money (Dem., Miss.,) interrupted to explain the point Mr. Pritchard had made, when he, in turn, was interrupted by Mr. Chandler, (Rep., N. H.,) who asked if an election had been held in Mississippi last year.

Mr. Money replied evasively.

Mr. Chandler—Well, I wish the Senator would examine his mind and tell us whether he thinks an election was held in his State last year.

Mr. Money replied that an election was held in Mississippi last year, and intimated that he had replied evasively to Mr. Chandler's question because, as he said, "I am as afraid of the Senator [Chandler] as I am of a monkey in a powder magazine with matches. I've been the victim of his wit before, but I'm glad to give him any information I have."

In reply to another point of Mr. Pritchard's speech, Mr. Tillman said there was only a little coterie of Republicans in South Carolina. They kept up the show of a party organization and lived on the money they got for their votes in Republican conventions.

NEW EVIDENCE AGAINST CLARK.

Another Montana Legislator Alleges that He Was Offered Money for His Vote.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—When the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections began its session to-day for the continuance of its investigation of the charges of bribery in connection with the election of Senator Clark of Montana, A. L. Smith, President of the Montana National Bank of Helena, was called. Evidently the purpose of calling Mr. Smith was to show transactions of the bank involving Senator Clark or members of the last Montana Legislature. His testimony, however, was unimportant.

Patrick W. Murray, a member of the Montana Legislature from Butte, testified that he had several times been approached and his vote solicited for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He detailed the particulars of two interviews with a Mr. Gallick, a supporter of Mr. Clark, who had on both occasions held up his hands and spread out his fingers and thumbs, saying that he (the witness) could have "that" for his vote if cast for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He also said that George Casey had come to him to buy a piece of mining ground which the witness owned, but that the condition of the sale was that he should vote for Mr. Clark for the Senate. He had refused all the propositions because Mr. Clark had opposed the election of the ticket on which he had made the race for the Legislature. Mr. Murray said he had not been employed by Mr. Daly for fourteen years, and was under no obligation to that gentleman.

At this point the prosecution announced that it had no more witnesses on hand, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

WOMEN NOT WANTED AT PARIS.

Resolution Relating to Exposition Meets an Unexpected Obstacle.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Depew, (Rep., N. Y.,) from the Committee on International Expositions, favorably reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to appoint a member of the Daughters of the Revolution as a representative of this Government at the unveiling of the statue of Lafayette at the Paris Exposition, and also to represent the Government at the exposition.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.,) called attention to the fact that there was an understanding that no women should represent this Government at the Paris Exposition, the French Government having objected to women representatives.

Mr. Depew replied that he knew of no such restriction, but Mr. Allison said that such a restriction was made.

The Senate, without acting on the resolution, went into executive session, and at 4:48 P. M. adjourned.

ASKED TO DEFINE WATER RIGHTS.

Senator Platt Would Seek an Agreement with Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Senator Platt of New York to-day introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the Government of Great Britain to join in the formation of an international commission to be composed of four members from each country, to report upon the conditions and uses of the waters adjacent to the boundary line between the United States and Canada, including all the waters of the lakes and rivers whose waters flow by the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic Ocean, and to report on measures necessary to regulate the diversion of such waters.

The sum of $20,000 is provided by the resolution to pay the Commissioners' expenses.

SENATE MAY SELECT BENNETT.

Brooklyn Man Believed to Have a Good Chance to Secure the Secretaryship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—On Wednesday there is to be another caucus of the Republicans of the Senate, when another effort will be made to bring about a reorganization of the clerical force of that body. Owing to the declination of several candidates offered by Mr. Platt from the State of New York, and the discovery that Gen. J. S. Clarkson was not acceptable, excuses have been made for postponements of the reorganization. To-day it is asserted that ex-Representative Bennett, to whom the candidacy was suggested, will run, and Mr. Platt will take the chance of getting him through.

While little has been said about the office of Sergeant-at-Arms, and some Senators have expressed the wish that the changes could stop before reaching Col. R. J. Bright, some of the Western men are confident that Col. D. N. Ransdell, President Harrison's Marshal of the District of Columbia, will succeed Col. Bright. Ransdell, like Bright, is from Indiana. He is a one-armed veteran, and a popular man.

It is understood that the Senators have about agreed upon the distribution of the patronage that will follow these changes, by which every Democrat in a high clerical position will be retired. Some Democratic chairmen of committees will retain their clerks. For the rest they will be Republicans and New York's share will not be the Secretary alone.

Charles G. Bennett represented the Fifth Congressional District of New York in the Fifth-fourth and Fifty-ninth Congresses. He was born in the Bennett homestead, at 1,060 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, where he still lives, and is a son of the late George C. Bennett, founder of The Brooklyn Daily Times. Mr. Bennett was educated in the public schools of Brooklyn and after being graduated from the High School, took up the study of law at the New York Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the State Board of Regents. He later became a member of the firm of Daniels & Bennett, which has offices at 99 Nassau Street, this borough.

Before his first nomination for Congress, in 1892, Mr. Bennett had taken an active part in politics and club life in Brooklyn. He had been for several years President of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Association. When first nominated to represent the Fifth District in Congress, Mr. Bennett was only twenty-eight years old. He was defeated then by 2,167 votes in a total of 31,163, but was again put up as the Republican candidate in 1894. This time he defeated the Democratic candidate, Anton Vigelius, by a majority of nearly 8,000. In the Fifty-fourth Congress he made himself popular with his constituents by securing after a persistent fight, an appropriation of $450,000 for the widening and dredging of Newtown Creek, for which the residents of the Eastern District of Brooklyn had been striving for many years. He was also prominent in the advocacy of the improvement of the Wallabout channel and the construction of a Hawaiian cable. His renomination and election to the Fifty-fifth Congress in 1896 followed.

Mr. Bennett has been a prominent member of the Union League, the Hanover, and Crescent Athletic Clubs of Brooklyn, and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the People's Bank.

TURNER ON THE PHILIPPINES.

Washington Senator Denounces the Action of the Administration as Perfidious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Turner (Dem., Washington,) addressed the Senate to-day on the Philippine question. He said in part:

"Neither the stately periods of the President's message nor the fervid oratory of the Senator's address can change the facts of history or metamorphose a proposed course of action already partly accomplished, which involves a shocking and perfidious breach of National faith, into an act of policy defensible on grounds of justice, morality, and National duty."

Perfidy and bad faith were involved, he added, in the pretensions put forth by the Administration of either a legal or a moral right to absorb and govern the Philippine Islands without the consent of their people. The people of those islands were, he said, a brave, resolute, liberty-loving people, and their struggles ought to win them the admiration and respect of every member of the American Senate.

"Our action," he continued, "has no parallel in the history of all the world from the beginning of time down to the present moment. I venture to say that there is not one American voter in a hundred who would not have repudiated the pretensions of the Administration as perfidious and dishonorable if called on with full knowledge of the facts to sanction them in the beginning and before the present desolating war began.

"Already our Philippine experiences are beginning to have the boomerang effect predicted by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Beveridge.). There is a primitive people in South Africa—a mere handful—pious and simple, brave and heroic, but careless of the great wealth lying under their hands, indifferent to its civilizing influence, and disposed to live their own simple lives in their own simple way. They are the last link that connects us with one of the great heroic epochs in the world's history. A great nation, having racial tendencies similar to our own, has seen the present deplorable condition of affairs among this South African people, and has determined to improve and civilize them in the same way we are improving and civilizing the simple but brave Filipinos. They are not succeeding so well, unfortunately, in their self-imposed task as we are. The Africanders are proving themselves to be worthy sons of heroic sires. They are making a heroic fight and one that has become the wonder and admiration of mankind throughout the world. Because of what we, in common with mankind, owe to their blood, because they are bravely fighting a ruthless invader of their homes and firesides, because they are fighting for the liberty to govern themselves and their affairs in their own way, because when they go down another republic will have perished, they undoubtedly carry with them in their struggle the profound sympathy of the American people. In other days our sympathy would have been expressed through Government channels. But now the ghost of liberty murdered in the Philippines stands in the way. We cannot even preserve a decent neutrality between this heroic people and their assailants. It is yet permitted to us, however, as individuals, to avert our eyes and as these noble men go down to death and oblivion to say to them as I now do: 'Thou last survivors of a heroic age! Hail and farewell!'"

TWO NEW COURTS FOR NEW YORK.

Senate Passes the Bill Providing for Four Federal Districts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, called up a bill which had been favorably reported dividing the State of New York into the Western, Northern, Eastern, and Southern judicial districts, and providing for the time of holding court in the several districts.

There are at present two judicial districts in New York. The bill was passed.

ROBERTS WILL BE HEARD TO-DAY.

Will Have a Chance to Plead His Cause Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The special committee to investigate the case of Representative-elect Roberts of Utan to-day arranged the programme for the consideration of the case in the House.

It will be called up to-morrow immediately after the reading of the Journal. Mr. Tayler of Ohio, Chairman of the committee, will open the debate in favor of the majority resolution to exclude, and will be followed by Mr. Littlefield of Maine, who will present the argument in favor of seating and then expelling Mr. Roberts. Mr. Roberts will then be given an opportunity to address the House. He will be allowed as much time as he desires within reasonable limits. The vote will be taken at 4:30 P. M. on Thursday.

The contest over the seating of Representative Roberts of Utah will not end with the decision of Congress. The latter is expected to be adverse to the Congressman-elect.

Mr. Roberts, so it is declared by gentlemen from Utah now in this city, will take his case to the courts. Not that he cares for the office, but he proposes to settle for all time through the Supreme Court of the United States the questions raised in connection with his right to a seat.

Missing Witness Is Located.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—It has developed that John P. Murphy of Butte, Mont., the missing witness in the Clark Senatorial investigation at Washington, was in this city last week. He is supposed to have left the city on Saturday night. While here he discussed the Clark case with the hotel clerk.

Polygamy Resolution Reported.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Hoar, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported back the resolution of Mr. Rawlins (Dem., Utah,) for an inquiry upon polygamy, with a recommendation that the first and last paragraphs of the resolution be adopted. The report was accepted and the resolution, as amended, adopted. As passed, the resolution reads:

To what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places over which they have jurisdiction.

What, if any, steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and places over which they have jurisdiction.

CLAIMS OF PUERTO RICO HEARD.

Business Men from the Island Heard by Congressmen.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Senate Committee on Puerto Rico and Pacific Islands listened to additional statements of delegates representing the Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico to-day. All urged freedom of trade between the island and the United States, saying it was necessary to the rehabilitation of Puerto Rico and would be largely beneficial to their sugar, tobacco, and fruits.

G. A. Finlay, British Vice Consul at San Juan and an extensive sugar grower, was one of the commission. He said he had $800,000 invested in sugar. It costs 3½ cents (silver) a pound to produce sugar. The tariff duties in this country made the profits of sugar production very small. The cost of labor had been increased by United States occupation.

While Mr. Finlay was talking, Senator Perkins said: "You and we are face to face with a proposition that we are likely to have competition for the products of Puerto Rico and the United States from that section. What have you to say to that?"

The reply was that with equal privileges in the United States markets the people of Puerto Rico would be satisfied. The people of the island had made up their minds to become Americans. The price of labor on plantations was between 33 and 40 cents per day.

Speaking of the coffee production, which was something more than 60 per cent. of the products of the island, he said that with free commercial intercourse he believed most of the coffee would find a market in the United States. Although there was no duty upon it, Puerto Rican coffee must have a higher price than Brazilian coffee, or it could not be produced. It was a better coffee. In answer to a question, he said the rebate of the duty on sugar would largely go to the laboring man. Mr. Finlay also wanted the United States monetary system introduced. He said if the ratio was changed the debts would be scaled down to meet the difference.

Senator Pettigrew said if the tariff was taken off sugar it would not reduce the price in this country and would give the Puerto Ricans a bonus of $36 a ton.

Mr. Finlay said that proprietors would get only a small proportion of the bonus.

John G. H. Lucchesi-Baker, who had been eighteen months in the island, indorsed the statements of Mr. Finlay.

Charles Armstrong, a merchant at Ponce, gave some information concerning wages. When the Americans occupied the island they increased the rate of wages at the various ports to $2 per day in gold. In the interior, aside from the increase on account of higher value of money and the establishment of the eight-hour system, there had been no increase. Freight rates had been increased by the executive order which went into effect Jan. 1, that all goods should be carried in American bottoms.

Other members of the committee were heard substantiating what Mr. Finlay and Mr. Armstrong had said.

The subject was further considered at an afternoon session, when Dr. Azel Ames and Julio Larrinaga, residents of Puerto Rico, spoke of the political and commercial needs of the Island. Gen. Roy Stone proposed as a means of introducing Puerto Rico coffee of the United States that a National society be incorporated by Congress, the incorporators including the wives of all prominent officials.

Prof. Cook of the Agricultural Department was heard by the House Committee on Insular Affairs to-day on the agricultural resources of Puerto Rico, and in particular its richness in coffee sugar, tobacco, and rice production. He gave also the conditions of plantation labor, cost of production, surrounding conditions, and a general survey of all the attending features of agricultural life on the island. Mr. Curtis of the Insular Commission was also heard on general conditions in Puerto Rico.

Plan to Improve the Mississippi.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, to-day sent to the House the report of the commission appointed to prepare a project for improving the Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. The project submitted is estimated to cost $6,000,000, and contemplates a channel 1,000 feet wide and 35 feet deep throughout the pass, the construction of two jetties, with sills across Cubitte Gap, the Jump and Baptiste Collets Canal, the closing of all outlets below the forts. The board reports that a ship channel can be opened within three years and the work completed in five years.

Short Session in the House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The House was in session only forty minutes to-day, and nothing of public importance was done except to refer to the Speaker for settlement a dispute between the Appropriations and Military Affairs Committees relative to the estimates for the appropriations for the manufacture of small arms at the Rock Island and Springfield Arsenals. Both committees claim jurisdiction. A few District of Columbia bills of minor importance were passed.

CONGRESSIONAL NOTES.

In the executive session of the Senate yesterday Senator Jones (Dem., Ark.,) gave notice that at the next executive session he would call up his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Samoan treaty was ratified.

The report filed to-day on the House bill for the election of United States Senators by the people, reviews the arguments made in favor of this change and refers to the unfortunate conditions which have occurred in Kentucky, Idaho, Delaware, and other States under the present system. The bill as reported leaves it discretionary with the Legislature to continue the present system or adopt the system of a choice by the people.

The President sent to the Senate in response to a resolution of inquiry a report from Secretary Hay as to the portion of the $50,000,000 defense appropriation expended by the State Department. The total amount was $493,869, the principal items being: Paris Peace Commission, $155,102; Philippine Commission, $135,420; transportation of destitute refugees from Cuba and Puerto Rico, $14,890; pay of special agents, $10,325; cablegrams, $8,624.

Senator Allen (Pop., Neb.,) yesterday offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with all information consisting of correspondence and verbal communications he may have had with A. B. Hepburn and other officials of the National City Bank of New York, concerning the transmission of the Custom House of New York to the National City Bank. It went over under objection.

Secretary Gage has sent to Congress an estimate of $7,872,000 as the cost of collecting the customs during the next fiscal year.

Representative Henry of Texas has introduced a bill "to provide a form of government for the Territory of Puerto Rico." It provides an executive branch consisting of a Governor and Secretary and a legislative branch of two houses, viz., a Council of thirteen members and a House of Representatives of twenty-six members. The right of suffrage is given to all male inhabitants over twenty-one years of age who are able to read and write either the English or Spanish language.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Department of Dakota, will assume command of the Department of the Lakes upon the retirement from active service Jan. 21 of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson.

Lieut. Col. William A. Marye, Ordnance Department, will make one visit per month during February, March, April, and May to the Petersburg Iron Works Company, Petersburg, Va., on official business pertaining to the inspection of projectiles in course of manufacture by that company for the Ordnance Department.

Capt. Hobart K. Bailey, Fifth Infantry, now on leave of absence, will repair to Washington and report to the Major General commanding the army for special duty.

Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, United States Volunteers, will proceed to Tampa, Fla., and report to the Adjutant General of the Army for further instructions.

Capt. Archibald W. Butt, Assistant Quartermaster United States Volunteers, will proceed to Portland, Ore., where he will take temporary station and report by letter to Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Columbia, for duty at Portland, Ore., in connection with the shipment of supplies from that point to Manila, Philippine Islands.

Navy.

Chaplain H. W. Jones is ordered to duty at the navy yard at Pensacola Feb. 1.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Kimball is detached from the navy yard at Norfolk and ordered immediately to duty at the navy yard at Washington as head of the Board on Labor Employment.

The Scindia sailed from San Francisco for Manila Jan. 20, with the following complement of officers: Commander J. M. Miller, Lieut. Commander W. Kilburn, Lieut. S. H. Leonard, Lieut. F. J. Schell, Line Lieut. D. C. Redgrave, Ensign A. W. Pressey, Naval Cadet J. H. Tomb, Naval Cadet C. Shackford, Naval Cadet E. C. Kalbfus, Assistant Surgeon W. L. Bell, Assistant Surgeon J. S. Taylor, Assistant Paymaster D. M. Adulson, and the following officers for Guam: Lieut. W. C. Herbert and Assistant Paymaster F. W. Delano.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Cols. Randall and Bell Are Named for Brigadierships.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Brigadier Generals United States Volunteers—Col. GEORGE M. RANDALL, Eighth Infantry, and Col. JAMES M. BELL, Twenty-seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant United States Volunteers—Sergt. CHARLES McG. SWITZER, Company B, Forty-fifth Infantry, United States Volunteers.

Paymaster United States Volunteers, with rank of Major—Capt. ALFRED S. FROST.

Col. George M. Randall is a veteran, both of the civil war and of Indian campaigns. He is the newly appointed commander of the Military Department of Alaska.

Col. Bell began his military service as First Lieutenant of the Eighty-sixth Ohio in June, 1862, became Captain of an independent company Pennsylvania cavalry in 1863, and in 1866 entered the regular army as Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Cavalry. He was wounded at El Caney, and has been in the Philippine campaign from its opening.

Capt. Alfred S. Frost was Colonel of the First South Dakota Regiment during its Philippine service, and as such he led the charge of the regiment against Aguinaldo's forces near Marilao. His commission in the volunteer service dates from May 19, 1898.

Movements of Government Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The transport Port Albert sailed from Seattle Friday for Manila, via Hilo, H. I., with Capt. Wood, Quartermaster Department; Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson, one private hospital corps, 67 civilian employes, 115 mules, and 400 horses aboard.

The Montgomery has sailed from Montevideo for La Plata.

The Scindia has left San Francisco for Guam.

The Chicago has arrived at Ensenada.

The Vixen has sailed from Cape Henry.

The Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz's flagship, has arrived at San Diego, which will be the headquarters of the Pacific Squadron during the manoeuvres now in progress.

The Sylph has arrived at Norfolk.

The Potomac has sailed from League Island for Norfolk.

Coaling Station in Narragansett Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Jan. 22.—A dispatch received here this evening from Washington states that the entire Rhode Island delegation in Congress called upon Secretary Long of the navy this afternoon to urge the Secretary on his action toward the establishing of a naval coaling station in Narragansett Bay, in accordance with the recommendations made by a special board of navy officers who recently examined six sites here. Secretary Long stated that the coaling station would be established in Narragansett Bay.

DISCUSS CO-OPERATION PLANS.

Committees of Unitarians and Universalists Meet in Boston.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—An important private conference was held at the Unitarian Building to-day, when the committee appointed by the American Unitarian Association meeting held in Washington and the committee appointed by the Universalist Convention, held here in October, met to consider the co-operation of the two denominations along various lines which are common to both.

Previous to the discussion the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot of the Unitarian Association made an address setting forth the ideas of his people along the line of co-operation.

The manner in which the desired co-operation could be brought about, and different plans, were fully discussed. The reports of the meeting will probably not be made public until the convening of the Unitarian Association in May, when its committee will report.

The committee of the Universalist Convention will make its report at the Autumn meeting of that body.

MRS. EYLER'S PUPILS CAUGHT.

Girls Who Escaped Found in Trenton —Charge Cruelty.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 22.—Fannie Bogle, fourteen years old, of Jersey City, and Sallie Mann, aged twenty, whose home is in Paterson, and who escaped from the State Industrial School for Girls at this place, were captured here this morning.

The girls stated that they ran away from the Industrial School because they had long been subjected to indignities and cruelty. Their statements were similar to the sensational testimony brought out at the investigation before Gov. Voorhees. The two girls were sent back.

Arrested for Forgery in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—J. Edgar Walton was arrested to-day as he was attempting to leave the Chicago National Bank. He had nearly 200 blank checks on various banks, and a bank book showing him to have a small sum of money in a bank in Augusta, Me. Walton is charged with forging the names of two Chicago men to checks which he attempted to pass, and the name of Harry Packard of Augusta, Me., to a draft. It is also said that Walton induced a messenger of the Towle Manufacturing Company, jewelers, to leave a box of jewelry valued at $300 with him while the boy went on an errand for him. When the messenger returned the man and the jewelry were gone.

American Geographical Society.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last night at Chickering Hall, and the larger portion of the time was devoted to a memorial of the late Judge Daly, who was President of the society for thirty-six years. The Nominating Committee, out of respect to the memory of Judge Daly, made no nomination for President. The other officers elected were W. H. H. Moore, Vice President; Prof. W. Libby, Foreign Corresponding Secretary, and Walter R. T. Jones, Treasurer, and the following Council: Francis M. Bacon, John Greenough, A. A. Julien, S. Nicholson Kane, and D. O. Mills. It was stated that $23,000 had been collected for the building of a new library on West Eighty-first Street.

To Investigate Concert Halls.

President Cyrus Clark of the West End Association has appointed a special committee of five to investigate certain concert halls which are regarded as nuisances by persons living in their neighborhood. The Chairman of this committee is Asa A. Alling, and its other members are W. Johnson Quinn, Henry C. Conger, William H. Whittingham, and Judson Lawson. The association will confine its attention to the district between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets, west of Eighth Avenue.

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LEGAL NOTES.

AN OLD WILL PROBATED.—The will of George W. M. Briggs, which was recently admitted to probate by the Surrogate, had no full attestation clause, but it appeared by the last words of the instrument itself—which was all in the handwriting of the testator—that it was published and declared by him to be his last will and testament, and was signed, sealed, and delivered on Jan. 9, 1863. It appeared that each of the two witnesses was dead. They were friends of the testator, with whom his relations were intimate, and their handwriting was satisfactorily proved. A friend of the testator testified that in 1890 Mr. Briggs brought to his office the will, which he said he had made some years back, and he wanted the witness to look at it and in some way "to freshen it up," because, he said, it having been made so long ago, they might think he had made a later one. In handing him the paper, the testator said it was his will, and had been executed in his place of business down town; that Erastus Brown and H. Hornidge (who had signed as witnesses) were present, and that he told Brown in the presence of Hornidge, as they were there together all in one room, that he wanted him to witness the will, and that he got the two to sign the will as witnesses. Mr. Briggs told the witness that it was his will, and at his request the witness wrote an acknowledgment upon the will, and Briggs signed and swore to it before him as a notary public. The First Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, Justice Ingraham dissenting, has affirmed the decree of the Surrogate, holding that the will was sufficiently proved, and saying: "I think it is doubtful whether this will can be considered to be an ancient document, so as to raise a presumption as to due execution upon presentation of it and proof of the handwriting of the subscribing witnesses; yet, in view of the length of time which elapsed since it was made and before it was presented for probate, and all the other circumstances proved in the case, it is clearly one in which the most liberal presumptions in favor of its execution should be indulged in."

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FRAUD UPON A PARTNER.—Ernestine Saunier was induced in January, 1898, to enter into a business co-partnership with Edward A. Barnum, at 431 Fifth Avenue, of which premises he was in occupation, under a lease made to him by Mary A. King, and expiring on the first of the following May. Barnum, among other things, contributed this lease to the co-partnership. In March Barnum negotiated a renewal of the lease, which he took in his own name, without the knowledge of his partner. In September Mrs. Saunier brought an action to dissolve the co-partnership, claiming that Barnum had been guilty of fraud in inducing her to enter into it. Clifford Boese was appointed receiver to take possession of the assets and sell them. The plaintiff secured judgment adjudging that she was entitled to a lien upon the assets of the firm for the amount of the capital contributed by her, after paying the firm debts. George E. Morgan, the referee appointed to state the accounts of the receiver, who had refused to pay the claim of Mrs. King for rent during October, November, and December, allowed that claim as a debt of the co-partnership. The Appellate Division, on plaintiff's appeal, has reversed the order of Justice Bookstaver, upholding the referee in that respect, deciding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, that there was no right upon the part of Mrs. King to recover this rent from the plaintiff. "It is certainly a singular state of things," the Presiding Justice said, "that the landlord in this lease under seal can make a claim against a person not a party to the instrument, because the latter has been defrauded in the procuring of that paper. . . . The respondent has proposed to fasten an obligation upon the appellant because of the fraud of the latter's partner upon her, which, in view of the situation of the case, she is not in any degree anxious to take advantage of."

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ELEVATED RAILROAD LITIGATION.—Anson Phelps Stokes brought an action in December, 1890, against the Manhattan Railway Company, whose road had been erected and was then operated in front of premises owned by him, to obtain the usual injunction and damages for the injuries to his easements. In January, 1893, Mr. Stokes conveyed the premises to one Rosenfeld, reserving to himself in the deed "all causes of action for damages to the rental value of the premises because of the construction and maintenance of the elevated railroad." Last October Mr. Stokes moved to bring in Rosenfeld as a party defendant, it being shown that he refused to be a party plaintiff. An order granting the motion has been reversed by the First Appellate Division. Justice Rumsey, who gives the opinion, says the order should have been reversed because no copy of the proposed supplemental complaint was served. The Court adds that "even if a person might thus be brought in as defendant, the discretion so to do should only be exercised in a case where it is quite clear that the rights of the original parties cannot be finally disposed of without the presence of the grantee. That, clearly, is not the case, because the only right of the plaintiff is to have a judgment for damages, and these damages can be determined without the presence of Rosenfeld."

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DAMAGES TO CITY CONTRACTORS FOR DELAY.—Charles F. Mairs and another, who had a contract with the city for the building of a contemplated bridge to City Island, yesterday received a judgment for $2,330, by Justice McAdam, in their suit against the city for damages for delay of their contract caused by the presence of a large iron pipe carrying water from the Westchester Water Works across the Harlem River to City Island, which pipe was situated at a place where the contractors were required to sink cribs for the bridge. The Court holds that when notice was given that this pipe prevented the contractors from proceeding with their work the city was bound to revoke its permission to the water company, or make some provision for the protection or removal of the pipe, that the contractors might proceed. Justice McAdam held the claim made on behalf of the city to be untenable that the presence of the pipe was one of the unforeseen obstructions, respecting which the contractors took their chances, because, being legalized by the city, it was not an obstruction removable by it.

FIRE DISCLOSES A STILL.

Prompt Work of the Firemen Prevents Explosion—Owner and His Confederates Disappear.

A small fire in the basement of the five-story brick building at 89 Madison Street yesterday morning brought to light an illicit distillery capable of producing more than fifty gallons a day. The place had been under surveillance since its opening, about ten days ago, by Edward F. Long of the Internal Revenue Service. The fire itself did very little damage, the loss being but $25. Battalion Chief Callahan, who was there, said that had not the progress of the fire been arrested it would have caused an explosion that would have been productive of disastrous results.

About ten days ago a man who gave his name as Samuel Freeman called on the owner of the house and rented the basement for a paint shop. In the window he had painted a sign to the effect that painting, paper hanging, and kalsomining would be promptly attended to, though the only evidences of any work of this kind were rolls of paper and one or two paint pots. Very little was seen of Freeman, as he entered at night and departed in the morning. Soon after his arrival the tenants of the house detected a peculiar odor, which permeated the entire building. They could not understand what it meant.

The blaze was caused by the extreme heat setting fire to the unprotected walls. Freeman, who was there at the time, did his best to put it out, but, seeing that it was impossible, turned in an alarm and disappeared, together with two confederates. The internal revenue authorities refuse to give the names of the confederates and have hopes of arresting all three soon.

Mr. Long was in the neighborhood when the fire started and hurried to the place. He had seen the men take barrels and other paraphernalia into the place last week, but was waiting for them to get under full operation, in order to make a capture and to secure the necessary evidence.

The seizure amounted to two 100-gallon copper stills, two copper cooling pans, a 20-gallon doubler, a galvanized iron condenser, 20 barrels of sugar mash, and 100 gallons of spirits.

San Francisco Millionaire Found Dead

San Francisco, Jan. 22.—Capt. Julius Friedman, a millionaire, was found dead in his bed at the Palace Hotel to-day. Death was caused by heart disease, from which Capt. Friedman had long been a sufferer. He leaves no close relatives.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Both Sides 14th St. from 13th to 15th, 6th Ave.

Cut Glass.

Macy's Cut Glass Factory. — Our Way. — The Retail Buyer.

Their Way. Jobber. Retailer.

Factory. — Consumer.

Geometry says, "The shortest distance between two given points is a straight line." Common-sense teaches that the "straight-line" principle in business guarantees economy.

The shorter the distance between you and the maker the lower the price. Take Cut Glass, for example:

The retailer who depends upon, and buys from the manufacturer, or the jobber—or both—is one or two removes from the source of supply. He must pay one or two profits before his own profit is added to the price you are asked to pay. That's the indirect, tortuous, crooked, winding way—opposed to every sound economic law.

We are manufacturers and as such put you in "straight line" with the base of production—all intermediate and in-between profits are entirely eliminated. That is why our regular prices are invariably lower than the special prices of the dependent dealer.

Salt and Pepper Bottles, twenty styles of cuttings, heavy and richly chased sterling silver tops . . 49c

Oil and Vinegar Cruets, with handle and cut lapidary stopper . 69c

Olive Dishes, some with handles, large variety of graceful designs . $1.63

Individual Sugar Bowls, with handles, very deeply cut . . $1.97

Water Tumblers, good quality, full size, per dozen . . $2.19

Jelly Plates, large size, cut edges, uncommonly pretty patterns . $2.47

Mustard Pots, exquisitely cut, sterling silver top and handle . $2.87

One thousand Bowls, medium size, new design, value $6.00; our price $3.24

Works of Art.

The exhibition of Mineral Paintings, Copper Enamels, and Ivory Miniatures is still going on in the china department. They are the things that only aesthetic and critical writers can describe. Entirely too splendid for the advertising pen. There are scores of ideal subjects—human, poetic, historic. Each one is a marvel of beauty. The collection is here for you to enjoy regardless of the usual business thought. But if you should care to buy, you'll find the prices extraordinarily low.

Lace Curtains.

The offerings represent remarkable values. Such bargains in such goods are rare guests even here. However, the circumstances that created the chances are among the normal and regular occurrences of trade. The importer had a large accumulation of single pairs, including left-overs of his own stock, and samples sent over by foreign mills for his examination. We secured both lots. Prices paid ranged from one-third to one-half of real worth.

All who have town or country homes that lack the grace and beauty of Lace Curtains will surely be interested in the following details:—

For $3.00 Tambour Muslin Curtains, **$1.98.**
For $7.50 Irish Point Lace Curtains, **$3.74.**
For $10.00 Irish Point Lace Curtains, **$4.98.**
The foregoing in single pairs only.

While considering this subject, we ask that you bear in mind the recent rise in all cotton products. Our present quotations for these goods would have been sensational before the advance.

$1.49 for single Curtain—Irish Point and Tambour Lace—full width and length. All are perfect—new, clean and fresh. They usually retail at from $5.00 to $7.50 per pair.

"Ends" of Curtains.

Most of you know what we mean by "Ends." Many manufacturers, when ready to sell, submit half instead of a whole Curtain to the prospective buyer for inspection. These short Curtains are called "Ends." They show the quality of net, the character of the bottom and border designs as effectually as an entire Curtain. Complete stocks are selected by means of such samples.

The Ends offered to-day include Irish Point, Tambour and Brussels—1½ yards long, fine qualities, beautifully embroidered, extra effective corners. The makers having finished with them they become retail prizes through the medium of Macy's.

39c. each, for Ends of Curtains that are worth $6.00 per pair—1½ yds. long.

49c. each, for Ends of Curtains that are worth $7.50 per pair—1½ yds. long.

64c. each, for Ends of Curtains that are worth $

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE TAX ON MORTGAGES.

Economists and thinkers will be interested in Senator STRANAHAN'S defense of his Joint Committee Tax bill and in his penetrating forecast of its probable operation. We quote what he has to say about the proposed tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on mortgages:

> The criticism on the bill, so far as brought to my attention, has been mainly that the tax of five mills on mortgages would be an additional tax upon real estate. This proposition I cannot believe is correct. If the rate of tax was higher it might be possible for the lender to shift it to the borrower, but whether it will be possible to so shift it will largely depend upon the amount of money seeking investment. If the lender finds that he can pay the five mills tax on mortgages held by him, and yet realize a net income as high as, or higher than, upon other investments, he will not be able to shift it upon the borrower, because there will be competition between lenders for this class of securities, and I undertake to say that there is now no considerable investment available more desirable than mortgages upon real estate in the City of New York at from 4 to 4½ per cent., the rate now obtaining, and this will still be true if reduced five mills by the tax proposed.

If Mr. STRANAHAN is right, the incidence of the mortgage tax will be controlled by the money rate. When money is plenty and interest rates low, the lender will pay the tax. When interest rates are high, the borrower will pay it. Are the Senator and his fellow-committeemen altogether satisfied with a tax that jumps about in that way, first upon the lender, where they intended to put it, and then upon the borrower, who ought not to pay it? A tax law so uncertain in its operation must be based upon a false principle.

But the Senator is confident that the mortgagee will not be able to shift the tax upon the borrower, because there will be such competition between lenders that those who refuse to assume the tax will not be able to put out their money on bond and mortgage.

Facts are such stubborn things that even the lawmakers must respect them, or ought to. Now the fact is that for several years the savings banks and other lending institutions in this city have been accustomed to insert in their mortgages a covenant binding the mortgageor to pay any tax of this kind that might be imposed by the State. The President of the Bowery Savings Bank says that 75 per cent. of the mortgages of that bank are past due. "There is nothing to prevent our calling these loans if the mortgageors refuse to stand an advance of one-half of 1 per cent. in the interest rate."

In the State of Massachusetts the law taxing mortgages was repealed some years ago as the result of what was called "the anti-double taxation" movement; that is, it was found that the borrower paid the tax, and as he was already taxed on the real estate on which the mortgage was placed he was subjected to double taxation. In Maryland the law taxes mortgages at the rate of 8 per cent. of the annual interest paid. This amounts to about one-half of 1 per cent. on the value of the mortgage. The law provides that the mortgagee shall make oath that he will not shift the tax upon the mortgageor. The Evening Post, in a Baltimore dispatch, prints a statement from an officer of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of that city that will interest Mr. STRANAHAN:

> The operation of this act has in no way prevented loans being made, but it has been found, as in all previous cases, that the borrower practically pays the tax; in other words, since the adoption of the act, money lenders have increased the rate of interest. The amount of revenue derived from it is not very large, as the expenses incident to the examination of records and collecting this tax eats up nearly the whole of it, and it has been considered by some of the tax collectors a desirable law to abolish because of this fact. Its effect has been not to reduce the loans on mortgage, but it has increased the rate of interest.

Mr. STRANAHAN'S committee set out with the firm resolve to lift some of the burden of taxation from real estate. It is evident that they will add to that burden instead of diminishing it. Mortgage taxation is double taxation, it always has been double taxation, and unless they can make this law work contrary to human experience, it will be double taxation in this State; and the theory that even if the borrower does have to pay the tax he will be compensated in other directions will be found to be altogether illusory.

The safe, sound, and simple principle that in making tax laws it is best to put the tax on forms of property that cannot hide or get away, like real estate, and not to attempt the impossible by taxing intangible things, such as credits, has been ignored by the Joint Committee on Taxation. We seem to be as far as ever from a wise revision by competent hands of our crazy-quilt tax laws.

THE PAYN THEORY OF PUBLIC OFFICE.

If the simple-minded and inexperienced fathers of the Republic could have had a prophetic vision of PAYN they would have viewed their work with a good deal less complacency.

As they reasoned the matter out, the office would always seek the man, and he would be a first-rate man. When there was an office to be filled men would discuss the names of promising candidates until they came to some agreement, and then they would ask the man of their choice to serve. He would talk it over with his wife, invoke the Divine guidance, and would finally, with modesty and reluctance, consent to take the place. And at the end of his term he would gladly return to the honorable private station.

But here is PAYN bracing himself against displacement, and showing all his teeth, like a badger in a box, at those who would get him out and his successor in. The term for which he was appointed has nearly expired, but in the political philosophy of PAYN the tenure of a "good thing" is measured by the incumbent's ability to hold on. Not only the law, but public opinion, says he ought to go. There is nobody in the State whose opinion would command the slightest respect who does not know PAYN to be grossly unfit to be Superintendent of Insurance. That makes no difference to him. Not the swiftest nor the sharpest of the darts directed against him pierce that thick hide.

He has held the office long enough to know that it is a "good thing." Accordingly he intrenches himself and prepares to fight the Governor's attempt to displace him by appointing his successor.

This is at once an example of the most savage and the most sordid view of the relation of the citizen to public office that our politics have afforded.

GEN. LUDLOW AND THE HAVANA PRESS.

We give place, with pleasure, to Gen. LUDLOW'S explanation of his action in the cases of two scurrilous newspapers in Havana. Undoubtedly the explanation puts a different color upon the incident in several particulars from that which was given to it by the press accounts.

Really, the only point for criticism in the matter was the fact that Gen. LUDLOW felt called upon to punish a personal insult to himself. We observed that that is a privilege which neither our laws nor the spirit of our institutions permit to an executive officer, either civil or military. Courts alone have the power of punishing summarily, and necessarily arbitrarily, contempts committed in their presence. Such a power is evidently essential to secure the orderly administration of justice. That it should be necessary for the preservation of public order for an executive officer to take to himself a similar authority in his own case is, as Gen. LUDLOW intimates, a matter for regret. It is too invidious a duty to put upon any man to make him not only decide whether a personal assault upon himself is also a threat against public order, but also take action in his own case.

Gen. LUDLOW shows clearly enough that he really had no choice except between punishing seditious utterances which were also connected with personal insults to himself or letting them go unpunished. His record is proof presumptive that he was actuated by public and not by personal feeling. We may add that the temper of his explanation confirms this presumption. Without doubt there is very much in what he says about the effect of immunity from punishment for seditious talk and open contempt for those in authority upon a people in the political condition of the Havanese. Doubtless it would tend to make them believe that it proceeds from weakness, and that a government which does not resent insult can be defied with impunity. At the same time it seems a pity, to say the least, that that provision of the Spanish law which empowers some other official than the one insulted to take action toward punishing the insulter should have been abrogated by American authority and a very invidious duty put upon the Civil Governor of Havana.

ENGLAND AND HUNGARY.

Inherent, illogical hate for England, aided by amazing ignorance concerning foreign politics, as well as foreign civilization, must be the explanation of most of the Anglophobic articles that are appearing in the journals of Continental Europe. Suppose that for a long period all European news, save the bare announcements of great events, were withheld from the American public. How could the people here be expected to give sound judgment concerning important questions when they had been kept in profound ignorance of the influences which had produced them? The evils that must necessarily accrue from dwarfing provincialism in a national press were never more conspicuous than they are at this moment in Europe.

It was not, however, comprehension of the conditions existing in South Africa that first caused the papers of the principal cities of Italy to give moral support to the English in the present conflict. It was a feeling of gratitude for past favors, stimulated, very possibly, by the Anglophobic ravings of the journals of France. But as the spirit of good-will toward England augmented in Italy the journals there gradually learned that they could support Great Britain on other grounds than those of gratitude. The British policy, when once demonstrated, appealed to them and to their readers. That an interest in it, as curious as it is sincere, is moving the Italian mind is revealed in the personal communications that are daily appearing in the most respectable papers of Rome, Genoa, Florence and Milan.

The same steps which marked the evolution of public opinion and intelligence in Italy are now manifesting themselves in Hungary. There, as in Italy, the first news of the beginning of hostilities in South Africa was received by demonstrations of sympathy with the Boers. Later these expressions of sympathy were curiously qualified. Suddenly the papers of Budapest awoke to the fact that Hungary was under peculiar obligations to Great Britain. There was a touch of remorse in the acknowledgment. Hungarians were reminded that in 1849 their exiled compatriots had found a secure asylum in England; that Great Britain had refrained from joining the enemies of the Magyar Nation at one of the most serious crises in its history. Articles began to appear in the columns of the Vasarnapi Ujság, the Magyar Hirlap, and the Pesti Hirlap setting forth the actual situation between Briton and Boer. These articles inspired generous and sympathetic comments. One extract from a letter written by a Ministerial Councilor in which the tone of gratitude is sustained by a growing knowledge and appreciation of British aims and principles, will illustrate their character:

> Let the British Nation know that every true Magyar sides with England. We can never forget that in 1849 and subsequent years our exiles found protection and hospitality on her shores. As a free and Constitutional nation, like unto the British, we also are struggling for freedom and civilization, hence we say "Old England forever!" Let the English press know this.

Coincident with the attempt on the part of the Italian journals to instruct their readers in South African affairs, there have been signs of a gradual, yet unmistakable, broadening of the editorial horizon, and evidence of a point of view more cosmopolitan. It is a logical supposition that what is true of Italy may become true of Hungary. And if true of Hungary, why not of certain other European States? Why not, indeed, of France? If the war in South Africa should turn the journals of Europe into newspapers, that would not be among the least important results of the conflict. An intelligent, rational newspaper press in Continental Europe would accomplish more for civilization than diplomatic conferences or huge standing armies.

WILD MEN IN PUBLIC LIFE.

It seems to be time to remind American constituencies that statesmen who are still "ferae naturae" are no longer useful, or even inoffensive, in the public life of the United States. It was not always thus. It was not so many years ago that Senator FRYE of Maine was demanding, either on the stump or in interviews for publication, an immediate war with England. We have quite forgotten the pretext for this outburst, and we dare say the Senator has also. But we took the liberty of reminding him at the time that the effete monarchies were not used to that kind of talk from a person who held such a relation to the foreign affairs of his Government as is held by a member of the Senate Foreign Committee, and that they might fail to understand him. Senator FRYE has since taken an important and creditable part in a negotiation conducted in Europe. He is in no danger of repeating his comparatively early indiscretion.

But it seems proper to remind those wild Senators and Representatives who took part in the meeting of indignation against the British and of sympathy with the Boers that was held in Washington on Sunday evening, that the time has gone by when this sort of nonsense is harmless. Representative CHAMP CLARK of Missouri is not likely to complicate his country by anything he may say. But the other wild men are Senators, Messrs. MASON of Illinois and ALLEN of Nebraska. They have had abundant opportunities to relieve their minds in the Senate Chamber, and have taken full advantage of the same. That they should also hire a hall, for the purpose of doing the "Pogram defiance" in their private and individual capacities, shows a very dull sense of their responsibility. Capt. MAHAN very sensibly suggested, in our columns yesterday, "the inadvisability of public meetings on this question." In fact, such meetings may do much mischief, while it is not pretended by anybody that they can do any good or effect any more important object than the relief of the minds of orators. And if it be inadvisable for private citizens to take sides in public, it is not only inadvisable but indecorous for Senators, who have a distinct relation to foreign affairs as part of the treaty-making power. It seems that executive officers also are giving the Government trouble. Witness the case of the wild, amazing WEBSTER DAVIS, who is making his way to Pretoria in "Oom PAUL'S" private car, pursued by a heavy fire of disavowals from the State Department. The plain fact is that the politician who is still "ferae naturae" is no longer eligible for our legislative halls. He was always a public discredit and a nuisance. He has now become also a public danger.

DR. HILLIS AND HIS FACTS.

Does not the Rev. Dr. HILLIS think that 7 per cent. is rather a small proportion of fact to fiction in the statements of a clergyman?

In the report of his sermon on Sunday in which he deplored the prevalence of the fighting spirit in the community, he is said to have illustrated the appalling condition of our own country by the fact that there "were two lawyers to every merchant." It might be objected, even if this were true, that the lawyer is not necessarily a combative and contentious instrument, and that many of them are employed precisely for the purpose of avoiding contests and of conforming the conduct of affairs to the law framed for the peaceful and orderly adjustment of interests in a free community. A clergyman, for instance, who has managed to accumulate a small property in his labors in the vineyard, might with great propriety employ a lawyer to draw his will so that his heirs need not be in doubt or conflict as to their rights therein, and in such a case we suppose that it would be fair to look on the lawyer rather as a peacemaker than as one who stirs up strife. In like manner there are in many of the cities of the land numerous title guarantee companies whose business it is to examine titles to real estate, and to guarantee those that they find sufficient. It is notorious that the operation of this system has lessened very largely the litigation growing out of disputed titles. There are many other instances that sustain the proposition that the lawyers are far from being the disturbing force in society that Dr. HILLIS's reference to them would imply.

And whatever the function of the legal profession as to their fellow-citizens, they may well claim that in their relations with each other they are probably quite as devoted to the things that make for peace as are the highly revered class to which their critic belongs. Clergymen, who, by the way, happen to number almost exactly the same as the lawyers, furnish, one year with another, about as many disputes among themselves as do the lawyers. The general records of synods, assemblies, conventions, and what not in which clergymen meet will perhaps reveal more serious mutual differences pursued with greater intensity than the bar associations. It may be that, as the lawyers are paid for conducting the quarrels of others and the clergymen earn that modest hire of which they hold that the laborer is worthy in teaching the precepts of peace, each class in its professional gatherings is prone to practice a variation on its habitual pursuits, and thus the lawyers become peaceful and the clergymen disputatious. But whatever the cause, it is a fair impression from the reports of their proceedings that the preachers do take their full share in the "gaudium certaminis."

Whether the lawyers care to indulge in this argumentum ad hominem or not, and whether the Rev. Dr. HILLIS is justified or not in using the prevalence of lawyers as an evidence of the prevalence of the spirit of contention, he will have to revise his figures and the conclusions based on them. There are not, as a matter of fact, two lawyers to one merchant; there are, on the contrary, rather more than seven merchants to one lawyer, which makes the exaggeration of the doctor a little more than fourteenfold and the proportion of fact to error in his statement not quite 7 per cent. And this is based on the census figures for merchants alone, and takes no account of the bankers, brokers, manufacturers, and officers of companies, who are practically of the same class. If these were included, as in fairness they well might be, the disproportion would be more than doubled. This, with all respect, will not do. It might be as well if the "hungry sheep look up and are not fed" as to have them fed after Dr. HILLIS's fashion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There be people who do not give much weight to the opinions of JOHN RUSKIN in practical matters, but there are others who either do or pretend to, and among them are a good many of the folks who indulge in sweeping condemnations of war, simply as war, and without making any allowance for the motives of the fighters on either side. There is interest, therefore, and perhaps some value, in certain remarks that form a part of one of the lectures included in "Crown of Wild Olive." It begins thus: "When I tell you that war is the foundation of all the arts I mean also that it is the foundation of all the high virtues and faculties of men. It is very strange to me to discover this, and very dreadful—but I saw it to be quite an undeniable fact." Further on the idea is amplified: "I found, in brief, that all great nations learnt their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war, and wasted by peace; taught by war, and deceived by peace; trained by war, and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war, and expired in peace." Here, surely, is doctrine to satisfy the believers in a "strenuous life," and even the inventor of that phrase, so hated by cynical pessimists, will find the sentences quoted in unexpected harmony with his own theories of peace and war. As to whether or not what RUSKIN "saw" really is "quite an undeniable fact," that is too large a question to be discussed in a paragraph. It may safely be said, however, that to the ordinary, unemotional observer, the philosopher's position looks as though it might be attacked on the flank if not in front.

—A cynical student of current events suggests that the glittering success just attained by one of Chicago's Aldermen as a capturer of pickpockets may profitably be considered in connection with an ancient adage as to thief-taking, and has bearings, too, on an assertion about Aldermen recently made by one of the legal lights of Brooklyn. The suggestion has elements of attractiveness, but how it could be used without developing certain underlying potentialities in the way of libel suits is not easily discoverable. And, anyway, ancient adages are open to suspicion on general principles. The best of them are not much more than half true, and the one to which cautiously veiled reference has been made does business on a capital of which veracity forms considerably less than 50 per cent. Thieves catch thieves only when letting them go wouldn't pay as well or better. As for the Chicago episode, its details furnish convincing proof that the Alderman in question is brave, and though that is not absolute evidence of moral rectitude, it does go some distance in that direction. Cautious commentators—unlike ancient adages and some of Brooklyn's legal lights—do not make unqualified assertions about all the bearers of any particular name, racial, official, or other. Therefore will the present commentator, whose caution is instinctive and habitual, carefully refrain from making any use of the suggestion received from the cynical student of current events.

—"In politics as in the army," said Mr. BRYAN in his Baltimore speech, "the Generals get the glory and the privates do the work." This interesting statement seems to have been well received by Mr. BRYAN'S auditors, and therefore, of course, from his point of view he was perfectly justified in making it, but, considered abstractly, wasn't it an absurdly inaccurate statement and too obviously demagogic? However it may be with volunteer Colonels of the variety about which Mr. BRYAN has a deep and extensive personal knowledge, the average General when on active service does fully as much work as do the privates under him, and though he has an opportunity to secure glory of a kind not within the private's reach, some account must also be made of the fact that the General, instead of glory, may get disgrace such as never falls upon the rank and file—disgrace crushing and endless. History is not generous to the private, but, on the other hand, it is never cruel to him, and sometimes to be ignored is to be extremely fortunate. Generals are never ignored. We could all name several very modern ones who would think themselves in marvelous luck if they were in danger just now of nothing except a failure to get glory. But Mr. BRYAN knows his business, he can estimate the mental weight of an audience as well as the next man, and he wouldn't have talked nonsense about Generals and privates in Baltimore if he hadn't been sure that it was safe and profitable to do so. Skillfully to adapt means to ends is a common mark of both genius and talent, and the practical man looks to results. Mr. BRYAN is very practical—in some ways. That is why he said that Generals get the glory and privates do the work.

—A while ago there was talk of sending some students of sociology down to Kentucky to study the conditions of life—and death—as they exist in the more mountainous parts of that State. Whether the plan was carried out or not we have forgotten, if we ever knew, but if the inquisitive youths have not yet started for Kentucky, it occurs to us that they would find it safer and attain the same results if they came to New York and used their eyes, ears, and tongues among the residents of East Eleventh Street. Feuds differing in no respect from the Kentucky variety seem to flourish luxuriantly on that thoroughfare, and divergencies of opinion are settled there, permanently, by the free use of pistols, knives, and clubs, just as they are in Clay County. And there is much more sympathy for sociological investigation here than there is in the Blue Mountains. Even our millionaires are accustomed to finding themselves the objects of scrutiny and discussion, and though our Sicilians shoot and stab with promptness, they do it only among their personal acquaintance, and from them the stray sociologist would risk nothing worse than bullets that had missed their intended mark. Such bullets sometimes kill, of course, but they do it much less rarely than do those the flight of which is directed by an ever-present remembrance of the revenue law.

—Those revelations about the horrible condition of the Cuban prisons are curiously belated. The American occupation is already more than a year old, and it is certainly amazing to learn that the very worst features of Spanish rule have survived till now in all their atrocity. Has Gen. WOOD any more power than Gen. BROOKE had? Has he superior facilities for discovering what is going on? Are his ideas of good government different from those of his predecessor? These are hard questions and the obligation to answer them weighs heavily somewhere.

GEN. LUDLOW AND THE HAVANA PRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Office of the Governor of Havana,
Havana, Jan. 18, 1900.

Permit me to reply to your courteous and considerate article of Jan. 13, the critical part of which, however, as I believe, is based upon some misapprehensions of fact.

The American military authorities in Cuba are here by virtue of military occupation, and exercise their functions under the direct orders of the President. Nevertheless, the methods pursued are essentially civil, the military authority being held in reserve for emergencies only.

The law of the land is that of Spain, and, whatever its crudities, defects, and contradictions, it constitutes the basis of government, and is executed as far as practicable, subject to modification by decree when necessary. There is, therefore, no other law than what your article designates as the Spanish "hold over" laws.

In my particular case, by the President's order, I am the Military Governor of Havana, and am likewise charged with the general government of the city, including its police and sanitation and the collection and disbursement of its revenues. I am, therefore, in terms, both a military and civil official, with special administrative functions, for the execution of which I am responsible to the Military Governor of the Island and to the President, as well as to the community in whose behalf my authority is exercised.

Since the organization of this City Government, a year ago, I have had no occasion to call upon the military for other service than the protection and care of the public property, and in but two cases have I had to employ summary methods. The two exceptions were the suppression of the Reconcentrado and the prevention of a general labor strike in the city.

In the former case, a vile sheet was terrorizing and blackmailing the community with an unspeakable licentiousness, and when endurance was no longer possible I directed the police to close the establishment and put the editors in jail.

In the other case, a grave peril was overcome, partly by persuasion and partly by the announced intention of summary dealing should the safety of the city be imperilled by a general strike.

In both cases my action was fully approved, both in Cuba and in the United States.

In the case of the fines imposed on two newspapers, no arbitrary or military action was taken. The law invoked was one for the protection of the civil authorities. The law provides two means of punishing infractions by newspapers—one by the imposition of a fine, from which appeal can be at once taken to the Audiencia; the other by indictment by the Fiscal, who prosecutes first in the Magistrate's court and later in the Audiencia. Both courses have equal validity and give judicial protection to the accused. The former is for libelous falsehoods, the latter for less definite slander and injurious language. I chose the former as more direct and involving a less penalty, with the hope that the intimation given would be sufficient. This failing, resort would be had to the more tedious and expensive method. In neither do I act as a "commanding officer," but upon my responsibility as a civil administrator for the protection of the public service, subject to the decision of the court for justification of my act.

It is true that I have had to assume the unpleasant duty of protecting myself from scurrilous attacks, from which, as you justly observe, an executive officer should be excused. Unfortunately, although the Spanish law made it the duty of the Fiscal to initiate proceedings of this nature, a decree by Gen. Brooke, made in July, 1899, changed this method of procedure and required the authority attacked himself, by direct action or information to the Fiscal, to set the legal machinery in motion. If it were to be done at all, then I had to assume the doing of it myself.

It will be observed that no personal consideration enters into this matter. Had such been the case I have had ample occasion to act long ago. It was only when I became convinced that the public order was in danger of being affected and public respect for the American Administration impaired that it seemed necessary to move in the matter.

The actual status of the publications in question is, I presume, unknown in the United States. One of them is nothing else than a revival of the Reconcentrado, and manned by the same crew of slanderers and blackmailers. The other is owned and directed by a convicted criminal, who has served a term of imprisonment for swindling, has been at other times arrested for various offenses, and for many years has been known as a blackmailer and a man destitute of moral character.

Well-informed people here attach no importance to anything that either of these publications may say, but their effect upon the less enlightened and more susceptible class of the community, and in particular upon the disorderly elements, gamblers, and the like, with whom a constant and quiet conflict has to be maintained by the police, is injurious, as sapping respect for law and authority and inciting malefactors to renewed activity.

Furthermore, we suffer here from the mistaken importance attached in the United States to the journals in question, by which our motives and actions are misrepresented.

It will be observed that there is no interference, nor has there been, with the freedom of the press. The right of newspapers to public discussion of public matters and officials is fully recognized, and the newspaper held to no greater measure of responsibility than would be a private citizen.

I trust that what I have said will suffice to establish that no arbitrary authority has been exercised, using merely the means put at my disposal by the law; that I have in no wise sought to repress or control criticism, but to suppress downright mendacity and slanderous personalities; furthermore, that I have been constrained to take action in accordance with the legal means available and with what I believe to be the necessity for so doing in the interest of the public service.

I value too much the good opinion of my fellow countrymen and the favorable judgment of the serious journals of my country to disregard them, and I have too keen an appreciation of my relations to the responsible Administration in Washington and regard for my own position here as representing it to do anything that should involve unnecessary embarrassment, and, acting according to my best judgment, I must content myself with future justification of my work.

The situation in Cuba is particularly difficult by reason of the fact that we are administering affairs in behalf of another people, who in race, language, and temperament are different from ourselves. The average citizen is excitable and amenable to transitory influences. He reads his newspaper and for the moment believes what he reads. He is not, like the American, accustomed to open vilification of authority, and infers weakness rather than strength from an ignoring of attack.

Another point, and I will no longer impose upon your courtesy. There are always malign influences working secretly against order, and it is not to be assumed that these will fail to operate whenever opportunity presents itself.

The American administration in Havana has not lacked the necessity for establishing enmities of this kind in the repression of crime, the prosecution of malefactors, and the blocking of covetous schemes. It is the disadvantage of the responsible official that he has to work in the open while the plotters scheme in the dark and make their attacks from under cover. It is too much to expect of an executive officer that he shall be at once effective in the repression of crime and plunder, and at the same time be popular with those whose unlawful acts and projects are defeated. He has to make his choice and discharge his public duty, abiding the result.

I should regret to find that in this matter I had really committed a "serious political mistake," nor can I persuade myself that this is so, or that it will be so considered by those to whom the facts are known.

WILLIAM LUDLOW.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELER'S POSITION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is all wrong. We are not running Augustus Van Wyck as our candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, nor are we launching any boom for ex-Gov. William J. Stone of Missouri. We are for the nominee of the Democratic Party, with a hope that the trust issue will be the chief plank in that party's platform. We honor most Judge Van Wyck and Gov. Stone, and most of the "boys" believe that either of these gentlemen would be elected. Our only concern is to see the Democratic Party victorious. We believe that the trust issue is as strong in the East as any other section of the country, and therefore it is dangerous for the Democratic Party to nominate the party for the Presidency who has dubbed the States of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. These three States, with Indiana, saved the Southern people from untold cruelties at the hands of the Republican Party. There are a large number of Southern members of this league, and our correspondence with them shows that they feel that they have nothing but gratitude for the Democrats of the "enemy's country."

So far as Judge Van Wyck is concerned, it is just this: that the commercial travelers feel toward Judge Van Wyck just as the letter carriers of the country used to feel for their champion, the late Sunset Cox. Judge Van Wyck has always been a great friend of the commercial traveler. If he is on a journey in a railway train, you will invariably find him in the smoking car, playing whist or swapping stories with a group of drummers. Judge Van Wyck is a very excellent story teller, and some of the best stories that the boys take out on the road they get from the Brooklyn Democrat. Whenever they want any advice of a legal character the Judge has always shown true friendship for them.

Our different organizations often want the services of an eminent legal adviser, and when they do Judge Van Wyck has gladly served them, and the drummer has talked up Judge Van Wyck all over the country, so that in turn the hotel men have become very fond of him. There are no more grateful people in the world than commercial travelers and hotel men. They can see no reason why they should not state a physical fact, viz., that Judge Van Wyck was the first Democrat of eminence to take up the question of trusts and force it to the front as one of the great issues now before the American public.

And now they are saying, because we are going to send out some good advice to Democrats of this country from Gov. Stone in reference to a Presidential policy for the Democracy, that we are booming the brilliant Missourian. Again, nothing of the kind. Gov. Stone is a very charming talker, and always most courteous to the commercial traveler. A few years ago a visit to Nevada, Mo., by commercial travelers was looked forward to as a great treat. There they would meet Gov. Stone, who always had a new story for them, as well as a warm handshake. He has always shown partiality for commercial travelers and hotel men, and, in a warmer way, they have the same feeling for him as they entertain for Judge Van Wyck.

This league is going to send out everything that will tend to help the Democratic Party in a line that is indicated by Gov. Stone's letters. We are going to send out a long extract from Clark Howell's recent speech at Buffalo, which is entitled "The Man With His Hat in His Hand." I suppose the papers will then say that the brilliant editor of The Atlanta Constitution is booming him for President.

WILLIAM HOYE,
Secretary and Treasurer Commercial Travelers' and Hotel Men's Anti-Trust League.
New York, Jan. 18, 1900.

THE USE OF VOTING MACHINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note your editorial in this morning's TIMES advocating the adoption of the Standard voting machine for use in this city. This machine is so constructed as to be applicable only to party column ballot, which ballot-reformers are unanimous in condemning as entirely vicious in principle. The City Club has been for the last few years interested in endeavoring to secure the adoption of a ballot which shall follow the true Australian principle, and to abolish the ballot which we now have in favor of the form of the ballot in use in Massachusetts, where it has given entire satisfaction and has been the means of elevating the standard of party nominations. The City and Reform Clubs, in co-operation with other organizations, have perfected a bill, which is about to be introduced in the Senate and Assembly by Mr. Elsberg and Mr. Fallows, respectively, designed to bring about this reform of fundamental interest and importance. The machine which your editorial advocates does not attempt to overcome the main objections which reformers make to the present system. They charge that this system discriminates in favor of certain candidates as against others nominated for the same office, and surely no graver charge can be made against the election law than that by its operation it fails to record the exact will of the voter. Even the proud possibility of being able to register one's vote for twenty officials, including possibly Justices of the Supreme Court, in ten seconds (as per voting machine prospectus) is dearly purchased if it involves securely fastening upon us a system which augments the evils of machine politics. It is impossible to blink the political effect of the party column arrangement in the face of the fact that in the Mayoralty election of 1897 that arrangement caused the total vote for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals at the head of the ticket to fall more than 90,000 behind the vote for Mayor in the Greater New York.

While not criticising the mechanical working of the machine on exhibition, (which I take for granted is excellent of its kind,) it is to be remembered that the Constitution allows the use of voting machines only "provided that secrecy in voting be preserved." In most political contests the certain knowledge that a voter splits his ticket is destructive of real secrecy, and the criticism was made by the press of Buffalo after the last election, at which time the Standard voting machine was used, that it was a very easy matter for those present to determine by sound or observation whether a voter had voted a "straight" ticket or otherwise. If this criticism is well founded, the spirit, if not the actual letter, of the Constitution is surely violated. I judge the criticism to be well founded from the careful explanation in the Standard Company's prospectus to the effect that a sly voter who desires to delude the bystanders into believing that he is really a "scratcher" can do so by artfully making a number of clicks with the mechanism, and thus accomplish his crafty design, while still voting a "straight" ticket. Bearing in mind that the voter to be protected is the one who is expected to vote a "straight" ticket, but desires to conceal the fact that he splits, and that no one was ever known to vote "straight" while wishing to have it believed that he voted a split ticket, the qualifications as a humorist of the writer of the prospectus will be apparent.

BOUDINOT KEITH.

THE HAMILTON TREES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed the appeal in behalf of the Hamilton Memorial trees by Maud Scofield Beeson in your issue of the 21st inst., and similar ones to much the same effect from time to time.

It does not seem to be understood by your correspondents that but six of the trees remain at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, four of which are dead and two alive—both miserable affairs. I observe from a photograph of the leafless trees before me that a fence incloses them, and the site is to be built upon. Now, why can't your correspondent and the societies she speaks of buy the site, turn it over to the Park Department, and ask President Clausen to detail his landscape gardener to identify the trees, renew the soil if need be, and replant them in their original grouping?

An authoritative identification of the species seems necessary. Some say they are elms, some say liquidambars, while Mr. Alexander Hamilton recently stated them to be "limes," (Tilia Americana?) brought when little whips from Washington's estate at Mount Vernon by Gen. Hamilton, and planted by him to typify the then thirteen United States. If the trees are of any of the kinds mentioned they ought to be in Park nurseries—only that I have had assurance that for years the Manhattan parks have had no nurseries—only a nurseryman. Otherwise, with foresight, seedlings or grafts from the old trees might be forthcoming.

It is eminently proper that the thirteen trees should be perpetuated in the original species and grouping for all time, but it must be done in a natural and practical way. It is not nature's way to have trees live forever. She perpetuates them by renewal.

I feel sure President Clausen will willingly co-operate, and if the original site cannot be had, that he will have one selected on Park ground as near to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue as possible.

The thirteen Hamilton trees should always be a feature of New York. The Park Department can make them so.

JAMES MACPHERSON.
Trenton, N. J., Jan. 22, 1900.

GRIT OF AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great pleasure the article about Gen. Maury and Col. Curtis in your Sunday issue, as I do all references to the events of the war of the rebellion, in which I served four years and was honorably discharged from the army in 1865, before attaining my nineteenth birthday, having participated in all the battles fought in South Carolina and those of the Army of the James, including those of the troops sent from that army to capture Fort Fisher, N. C.

I was particularly struck with the closing sentence of the article in which Gen. Curtis is reported to have said to Gen. Maury, who had questioned his prudence in retiring from a difficult position instead of surrendering his command: "I believe [as I did throughout the whole war] that a commander who decides that it is better to be killed than captured, unless actually ambushed, will, in a majority of cases, escape both death and defeat." That determination is the essense of military success. Gen. Sheridan in his memoirs expressed the idea when he said: "I never engaged in a battle that I did not prefer death to defeat." The fact that he so felt, and further, than his actions in battle showed to his command that he was in the battle to win, was the guarantee of his remarkable success as a fighter.

I was on the skirmish line of Terry's Division in the battle of May 16, 1864, and when ordered to fall back I did not think we were beaten, nor, from what I could then see, did I think we were in danger of defeat, and that was the opinion of those about me. I have been confirmed in the belief that Butler ought not to have been beaten in that battle, because the enemy did not follow up the advantage gained by him under the cover of the fog, and the further fact that he did not attack Bermuda Hundred line until four days afterward, and then so feebly that less than a division sent to the picket line held him back. All the battles of our war were won by the side (except when the attack was by overwhelming numbers) that marched straight through, which rallied after a period of exhaustion, and went in to win or die. The great victories were generally snatched from the jaws of defeat. If the British officers could have learned and practiced this principle there would have been fewer Boer successes in South Africa. The history of military operations during the last forty years conclusively proves that the American volunteer has shown in battle a firmness and persistency superior to that of troops, regular or volunteer, of any other army in the world.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900. W. J.

The Boers Not Cowards.

To the Editor of The New York Times.

In your report of to-day's issue your reporter makes me say that the Boers are cowards. I strongly protest against such perversions of the statements I made. What I said was that I did not believe that the Boers were able to resist cold steel, or that they ever would attempt to attack an enemy who was under cover while they had to attack in the open.

In no other respect do I charge the Boers with cowardice; indeed, it would be absurd and unjust for me to do so.

The way in which the whole Boer population rose to a man, believing, though in my opinion erroneously, that their country and nation were in danger, cannot be equaled in history. So far from being cowards, I consider that the courage the Boers showed in facing a first-class European power like England is almost without parallel. FRITZ MOSENTHAL.

New York, Jan. 22, 1900.

NUGGETS.

Advantage of Position.

"Where have you been all afternoon?"

"Music hall. Piano recital."

"Infernally tiresome, wasn't it?"

"Not at all. I was the pianist."—Chicago Tribune.

Twisted.

"How did that orator impress his audience?"

"Oh, he's all right; but everybody tittered when his tongue got twisted and he shouted: 'Tottle the thrusts!'"—Indianapolis Journal.

Sentimental Maid, Practical Youth.

The maid was inclined to be sentimental. "What remedy," she asked, "is there for a broken heart?" The practical young man arose to the occasion. "Why not try splicing?" he suggested. And now the cards are out.—Philadelphia Record.

His Place.

Father—So you've resigned your situation again?

Son—Yes, Sir. It was too hard.

Father—Too hard! Don't you know that no situation is perfectly easy?

Son—Yes, Sir. That's why I want no situation.—Catholic Standard and Times.

A Bad Field.

Asket—Back home again, eh? What was the matter, too healthy for you out there?

Doctor—Exactly. There was only one case of sickness in the town the whole time I was there.

Asket—And I suppose some other doctor had that?

Doctor—No, I had it. It was home sickness.—Philadelphia Press.

ON THE BOULEVARD.

From The Somerville Jonrnal.

She rides by in her Russian sleigh,
Wrapped to the very eyes in furs.
In all the passing line to-day
No equipage can vie with hers.
Her fur-clad coachman, dignified,
In stately grandeur holds the reins,
The fur-clad footman by his side
No vulgar side-glance ever deigns.

She sits there haughty and alone,
The pride of fashion in her face,
And, like a princess on her throne,
She looks down on the populace.
She is the envied one of all,
And yet no gladness fills her heart.
For oh! her new boots are too small,
And oh! oh! how her chilblains smart.

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL

Elsie De Wolfe and Olive May at the Lyceum Theatre.

A NEW OPERA IN ENGLISH

Return of "The Belle of New York" to the Casino—Other Changes of Bill—Gossip of the Stage.

"The Surprises of Love," the new piece which took the place of the esteemed "Miss Hobbs" at the Lyceum Theatre last evening, begins with a situation suitable for burlesque or operetta and culminates in a perversion of the famous incident in Feuillet's "Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre." Only in this case the young man who is locked in a deserted building with a young woman does not jump from a height to save her reputation at the risk of his life, which he holds less dear. There is no hint of the romance which used to glow on the stage in the prime of Lester Wallack, and afterward in the brief hour of H. J. Montague, in the new comedy by Paul Bilhaud and Michel Carré; there is nothing nearly so sweet and wholesome in it.

A young widow has betrothed herself to a tiresome member of the French Academy, an institution which is getting to be quite a joke nowadays in the minds of French farceurs. The Academician gives the lady a ticket for a chance in some queer lottery which he bought on a Channel steamer from an enterprising American. The ticket wins the capital prize, which turns out to be a penniless and unlucky young man.

The widow declines to accept the prize, but circumstances conspire to compel her to accept it. The youth, driven by despair to attempt to drown himself in a public fountain, is rescued and housed in a pavilion in her garden, where, for two months, all the ladies of the neighborhood pay amorous court to him. Meanwhile, the widow grows tired and more tired of her Academician, and is clearly falling in love with her capital prize, who is a fine musician, an inspired artist, a flower of courtesy, and everything a nice young man should be.

The crisis is reached when the jealous Academician locks the door of the Summer house on the eve of the day set for his wedding in order to imprison the troublesome youth, and imprisons also by mistake the lady. In the last act, after a good deal of tedious pottering over a grossly indelicate situation, in which wit and humor are alike lacking, the Academician gets his deserts and the lottery young man gets the lady.

In fact, in spite of a really clever first act and some genuinely amusing episodes in Act II., "The Surprises of Love" is not very cheering entertainment.

Elsie De Wolfe, who was cordially received by an audience of unusually smart appearance, looked well, posed gracefully, and acted her part with tact. In one or two scenes she was fairly charming, and more than that the rôle did not permit. Her dresses were very handsome—but that is another story. Miss Olive May was also employed in this performance, and she, too, made a personal hit, and nearly as much of an artistic hit as the circumstances permitted. Miss May has an engaging personality and a sense of humor. She denotes the traits of the madcap with delightful buoyancy, but she should restrain her tendency to overdo. Her return to comedy and to one of the theatres near the heart of things in town is most welcome.

The rôle of Leduc, the winning number, was taken by Mr. H. Reeves Smith, the London comedian who was seen in "A Brace of Partridges." He was timid at first, and his denotement of the sentiment of the rôle was not unpleasant; but his monotonous tone grew tiresome and his touch was too heavy for the light, jesting subject. Evidently, Mr. Reeves Smith is a "character actor" rather than a light comedian.

Worse acting than that of another imported comedian's, Wallace Erskine's, as the self-important and jealous Academician, and some of the others with their school of acting extravagancies has not been seen in the Lyceum since Daniel Frohman hung out his sign there thirteen years ago. But Miss Margaret Robinson, in her little rôle showed a sense of artistic proportion and was sufficiently picturesque, while Mr. Eric Hope was no worse than might have been expected.

One of the most vehement bursts of applause in the evening, however, was ironical, and the irony was clearly directed at this hereditary legislator. An old gentleman is trying to marry his daughter to Leduc. He suggests bringing her to take a drawing lesson.

"You must make love to her," he urges; "be dramatic!"

"I'm afraid I'm not much of an actor," replies Leduc.

"You'd have to be rank to be as bad an actor as Farrrol," replies the other.

That's where the violent burst of applause came. And Farrrol, the actor, was the rôle taken by the Earl of Yarmouth, who calls himself Eric Hope.

Leduc	H. Reeves Smith
Dupont Martin	Wallace Erskine
Platinel	Clayton White
Oscar Farrrol	Eric Hope
Dr. Jalabrette	Frank Lea Short
John Burnett	Charles Bowser
Footman	David McCartney
Marcelle Duval	Elsie De Wolfe
Raymonde	Olive May
Celeste Jalabrette	Margaret Robinson
Blanche de Soisy	Helen Keating
Jeanne Martine	Ellen Gall

WHAT MISS DE WOLFE WORE.

Miss Elsie De Wolfe's gowns were charming. They were as distinctive as the art of different French modistes could make them, and yet, to use an expression which means a great deal to a woman, they looked like the wearer—they were Miss De Wolfe's gowns and expressed her characteristics.

There are three of them quite different and yet having a characteristic resemblance like members of the same family. The first two are a pink and a yellow gown with foundations of satin, the one of pink chiffon and the other of deep cream silk net lace, appliqued over plaited chiffon. These are the most important gowns from their position, being the one a street and the other a handsome house gown. The third gown, which is worn in the last two acts, while a simple house or tea gown is most important from its position in the play and the most distinctly characteristic of Miss De Wolfe. It, with the outer garment which Doucet calls a housecoat, was "created" by him for this play.

The foundation is a soft, clinging liberty silk under white chiffon. There is a simple little waist of inch-wide box plaits finished with a little satin ribbon belt with a magnificent diamond buckle. The skirt is perfectly simple, of the same box plaits all the way round, the edge being finished with a border of heavy deep cream lace appliqued on to the gown and falling over a white chiffon plaiting.

More of this lace in points is appliqued around the semi-low neck of the little frock with a band of it set in above. The full sleeves are of the chiffon over a chiffon lining, banded in at the elbow with a bit of heavy blue embroidery, from which it falls out in full, soft folds to be gathered in at the wrist closely with a narrow band of dark fur.

The bit of blue is in tone with coat of light blue velvet, a charming thing, falling in straight lines, the back with four narrow box plaits at each shoulder, and drawn in only at the waist line, where the belt of white satin, with a pattern of heavy blue embroidery, is to be seen. The front is made in the same way, four box plaits on either side, finished at the opening with broad bands of dark fur, which passes around the neck and ends with tails at the lower edge. The sides are open from the shoulder, edged with narrower bands of the fur and caught together with something like idealized "frogs" of heavy blue embroidery.

The costume is delightful and charmingly finished with a black hood, black velvet next the face, black tulle spangled with black paillettes on the outside, tying in the front, while a black satin bow finishes the top and another the neck in the back. Miss De Wolfe wears a few fine and appropriate jewels.

AMERICAN THEATRE.

Production of "At the Lower Harbor" by the Castle Square Singers.

"At the Lower Harbor," ("A Basso Porto,") an opera in three acts, the book by Eugene Checci and the music by Nicola Spinelli, was produced at the American Theatre last night by the Castle Square Opera Company. It was preceded by Offenbach's two-act operetta "The Magic Melody." This made a programme so long that anything like extended consideration of the new work is entirely out of the question. Perhaps this is not altogether to be deplored, for "At the Lower Harbor" will commend itself more to discussion on account of the present drift of Italian music which it illustrates than on account of its own intrinsic merits. It was heard last night by an audience of large size, and it was applauded in the enthusiastic manner which is fashionable at the American Theatre. There is none the less room for doubt as to whether the same persons who applauded so vigorously last night will go to hear it again.

The work belongs to the same class as "Cavalleria Rusticana" and "Pagliacci," and is another of the current Italian attempts to show that the tragic side of the life of the lowly is more vivid than that of the lords and ladies who were the familiar figures of the Donizetti and Bellini works. There can be no doubt that in this new work the writers of the others mentioned have been outdone in at least one respect. The personages are far more repulsive than theirs, and the story is much more brutal. It has already been rehearsed in these columns, and it need not be retold. The motives are those of love and hate and jealousy, but there is an admixture of politics, and this seems to be the weak spot in the drama.

The machinations of a political villain in a red and black striped jersey, and with earrings, are not likely to be very convincing, and certainly no one can be expected to care much about them. Neither is the love of a young and apparently clean-minded girl for this ruffian the sort of thing that moves the hearts of the people. The mother's love for her children is likely to win more sympathy, but it is not presented in an attractive light. Taking it altogether, the book of the opera did not impress one at a first hearing as composed of the kind of matter which serves as the foundation for a lasting success.

The composer has sought to embody the moods of the story with a vast amount of detail, and as there is a good deal of detail in the story, he has encumbered himself with refinements which are not easily followed. In the main there is a good deal of musicianly work in the score, but there is little of the sort of music which takes hold on the popular taste. There are several ensembles of excellent value, but no one ever knew ensembles to make the success of an opera. The solo parts are not all well written.

The music of the unhappy mother, as far as could be judged last night, is spasmodic in its phraseology, except in one or two places, and uncommonly difficult to sing. Miss Selma Kronold did as much as could be expected of her with music which is at one moment in the lowest register and the next in the highest. If this is the way in which the modern Italians mean to write for the voice, they would do well to go back and study the scores of their early forbears.

The most melodious number in the work is a serenade sung by Luigino at the opening of the second act, with an accompaniment of guitars and mandolins. Next to this is the duet for Cicillo and Sesella in the same act. As to orchestration, it would not be fair to make any comment on it. No doubt that used last night was the composer's, but it was not presented to the consideration of the audience in the most favorable light.

The opera was admirably put on the stage. The scenery would have been a credit to any opera house, and the stage groupings and acting of the chorus showed the results of careful and very intelligent preparation. The production, as a whole, was admirable when one takes into consideration the resources of the theatre. Miss Carrington deserves credit for her earnest work as Sesella and Mr. Pruette was a sufficiently villainous Cicillo.

Maria	Selma Kronold
Sesella	Mary Carrington
Luigino	Harry Davies
Cicillo	William Pruette
Pascale	Frank H. Belcher
Pichillo	Herman Brand

EDNA MAY'S REAPPEARANCE.

Revival of "The Belle of New York" at the Casino.

Had a stranger, say from Mars, happened into the Casino last evening and seen the crowd there and noted its enthusiasm he might have been excused for imagining that there was a turn-out to welcome to New York the Patti and Bernhardt of 1900 compressed into one packet of femininity. Instead it was only an outpouring to welcome back to America Miss Edna May.

Miss May herself could not have been wholly happy when the performance of "The Belle of New York" ended. Even before her appearance she learned that she had a formidable rival in Toby Claude, a petite, modest little actress who had the rôle of the little Parisienne, Fifi, in which Phyllis Rankin made a hit when the skit was first produced.

Miss Claude, who made her first appearance in America, caught the audience instantly by her cute, captivating and innocent little ways, and before the evening ended had so completely robbed Edna May of the laurels that were expected to be whollyhers, that the crowd took pity on Miss May in the final scene of the first act.

Then the queen of the Johnnies appeared in a costume of black that fairly blazed with diamonds and rhinestones in the rays of the friendly lime light, and made a thoroughly pretty picture—until she opened her mouth. Ushers carried to the stage for Miss May two very handsome floral pieces, and the curtain fell with the triumph of Miss May over the more modestly attired Fifi.

The house was packed, for "The Belle of New York" was popular in its way at its original production, and people were anxious to see the new members of the cast.

James E. Sullivan, as the polite lunatic, replaced David Warfield and achieved a success, for he was clever, but there can be too much of even a good thing.

E. J. Connolly figured in the rôle that Dan Daly made so funny and suffered greatly by comparison, for his was a sort of fun that might suit English music halls, but was altogether too vapid for an up-to-date American audience.

W. P. Carleton, who succeeded Harry Davenport in the rôle of the spendthrift lover, was the one new-comer who was willingly accepted as a most agreeable substitute for his predecessor.

He acted gracefully, sang well, and made a decided hit, especially when he sang Kipling's verses, "The Absent-Minded Beggar," that all England is singing just now. With a fair stage presence, and the good training he has had, he is sure to be heard from later in a better part than that he had last night.

Edna May, the much talked-of, has, since her journey over the water, acquired a most affected air, and what she probably thinks is a true English accent. It is cockneyism of the concert halls, however, and was anything but pleasing. Her clever impersonation of the Salvation Army lassie in the opening act, when she has no lines to speak, and her costume in the last act saved her reappearance from being merely commonplace.

In those two instances she was as she was before she went abroad, save for the excess of diamonds, and so renewed the success which first brought her into prominence.

"Le Prophète" Repeated.

Meyerbeer's opera "Le Prophète" was repeated last evening by the Maurice Grau Opera Company, with the same cast as at the first performance of the opera, given twelve days ago Some of the singers were in better voice, notably M. Alvarez, who sang the part of John de Leyde, and Suzanne Adams, who appeared as Berta. Mme. Schumann-Heink gave Fides the usual dramatic fervor which she imparts to all of her rôles, and she sang it with greater plenitude of voice and spirit. M. Plançon was the Oberthal and MM. De Reszke, Bars, and Devries were the three anabaptists. Signor Mancinelli conducted. It is worth noting that the skating ballet was more successfully carried out than in the previous performance, and the coronation scene was fully as impressive.

AT KOSTER AND BIAL'S.

Marie Jansen and Marion Manola Are the Star Attractions.

There were some old-time comic opera habitues in the audience at Koster & Bial's Music Hall last night when Marie Jansen and Marion Manola appeared, the one after a short and the other after a long period of absence from the vaudeville stage. Miss Jansen sang four pretty songs in a sweet, plaintive, and admirably managed voice that is no longer as strong as it used to be. Two of the songs she sang in Empire costume and two in the costume of a Spanish picador. Her reception was cordial without being strikingly demonstrative. Miss Manola was greeted with enthusiastic applause. She then gave two dramatic recitations. Her efforts were all cordially received.

Other features of the programme were the Five Cornallas, (three men and two women,) whose acrobatic performances were warmly applauded. Solaret, in an act consisting of dancing in various colored lights, presented a beautiful specialty. Max Unger gave several astonishing feats of strength and graceful muscular posing. Binns and Binns, musical comedians, were seen in an act that was as clever as it was entertaining, and which was quite a new departure from the usual run of musical comedy acts.

Revival of "Never Again."

The Henry V. Donnelly stock company presented yesterday the farcical comedy "Never Again" at the Murray Hill Theatre, in a clever and artistic manner. The performance may be accepted fairly as one of the best revivals given by the company this season. Charles D. Waldon as Vignon was superb in the rôle, while Walter Allen as Katzenjammer displayed a capital German accent and a talent for comedy acting that was delightful. Henry V. Donnelly played the part of Ribot, and gave a good interpretation, and William Redmund's Planchette was much to his credit. The remainder of the cast gave entire satisfaction.

Mrs. Snelling's Song Recital.

Mrs. Grenville Snelling, who has been for a considerable time favorably known as a salon singer, gave a song recital yesterday afternoon at Mendelssohn Hall. She had a large and well-disposed audience and the invaluable assistance of M. Georges Longy, the first oboist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, while Mr. Joseph Pizzarello played her accompaniments with taste and discretion. Mrs. Snelling elected to display her powers in a programme of wide variety and no little exaction. Her list consisted of Galuppi's "Prigioniera Abbandonata," Foote's "The Roses Are Dead," Purcell's "Nymphs and Shepherds," Gabriel Fauré's "Nell," "Au Cimetiere," and "Mandoline," an air from "Les Dragons de Villars"; Christian Sinding's "Wie glänzt der helle Mond," "Mir glänzen die Augen," and "Wiegenlied"; three French popular songs, "Par un Matin," "Pierre et sa Mie," and "Le Joli Tambour," and an "Agnus Del," with organ and oboe obbligato, by Bizet.

Mrs. Snelling has often been heard to better advantage than she was yesterday. She was not in good voice, and this gave her trouble in the more difficult songs of her list. She sings always with taste and intelligence, and in the French folk songs she is especially happy. These, indeed, she sings with peculiar charm, dramatizing them with facial expression and gesture altogether appropriate. Nothing could be more delightful in its way than her singing of "Par un Matin" was yesterday. M. Longy was heard in three solos besides the obbligato, and his lovely tone and perfect technic were sources of constant wonder and joy to those who know how seldom the instrument he plays is treated with consideration in this part of the world. M. Longy is a virtuoso of the first order, and in his hands the oboe can be made to do anything within the capabilities of the instrument.

Ready for "Die Meistersinger."

Owing to the restoration of the cuts in the production of "Die Meistersinger" tomorrow evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, the performance will begin promptly at 7:30. A full rehearsal of the principals, chorus, and orchestra was held yesterday, and from all appearances the opera will be the most important of any given in this city in many years. Maurice Grau announces that he has arranged for the only appearance on the concert stage this season of Mlle. Calvé, and for this occasion the prices will be slightly advanced over the regular Sunday night prices.

Miss Nethersole Improving.

Miss Olga Nethersole's continued illness in Washington, D. C., compels the management at Wallack's Theatre to announce a further postponement of her appearance in Clyde Fitch's dramatization of "Sapho." In a telegram from her physician last night to Marcus Mayer, her manager, the former stated that Miss Nethersole was suffering from incipient throat trouble, and that her condition was improving sufficiently to warrant her appearance to-morrow or Thursday evening.

Felix Schweighofer's Farewell.

The benefit and farewell performance of the German comedian, Felix Schweighofer, will be given at the Irving Place Theatre to-night. Mr. Schweighofer will be seen in two new rôles, the schoolmaster, August Scheu, in the one-act farce, "Scheu Before the Secretary of State," and as the comedian, Roller, in "Othello's Success." Herr Schweighofer will also present the second act of "Blitzmädel" (The Telegraph Girl.)

Mrs. Langtry Recites Kipling's Poem.

Mrs. Langtry, at the meeting of the Professional Woman's League yesterday, recited Kipling's poem, "The Absent-Minded Beggar." Mrs. Langtry was the guest of honor of the League for the day. The announcement was made that the poem was read publicly for the "first time in this country." It was recited in this city more than once before Mrs. Langtry's recital of yesterday.

Miss Moretti Succeeds Miss Henry.

Miss Eleanor Moretti last night succeeded Miss Ethel Henry in the rôle of Lady Samaurez in "The Degenerates" at the Garden Theatre. Miss Moretti will continue in this part throughout the remainder of Mrs. Langtry's engagement in this city.

Theatres and Music Halls.

EDEN MUSEE.—New moving pictures were shown yesterday, giving scenes from South Africa and six tableaux of Cinderella.

THEATRE COMIQUE. — Considerable merit is attached to the performance offered by "The Gay Masqueraders," which includes many novelties.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S MUSIC HALL.—An excellent bill was offered at this house. It consisted of Kathryn Osterman and her company in a sketch, "The Editor;" John Kernell, Lew Hawkins, Ward and Curren, the Livingstons, Stanley and Wilson and many others.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"A Stranger in a Strange Land," an amusing comedy which has been in this city before this season, had a large audience last evening. The play contains a number of exciting episodes and plenty of comedy, which was received with much applause.

PROCTOR'S PALACE.—The programme yesterday contained a number of entertaining vaudeville acts which included Montgomery and Stone, Duncan's collies, Harding and Ah Sid, Halladay and Ward, McPhee and Hill, Florence Henri King, Hornmann, and the Tyson sisters.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—John Drew returned to the city after a brief absence and opened a week's engagement last evening with his charming comedy, "The Tyranny of Tears." The capacious theatre was almost filled to its capacity and Mr. Drew met with a hearty reception.

DEWEY THEATRE.—Edward F. Rush's Victoria Burlesquers, in a travesty called "A High Ball," is the current attraction this week. The specialty artists in the olio were Le Roy and Morris, Reid and Gilbert, Curtis and Wooley, and Hattie Mawns.

HUBER'S MUSEUM.—Old-fashioned minstrelsy was revived by Manager Huber yesterday by presenting Moore's New Orleans Minstrels, a troupe of Southern colored artists. The features of the curio halls were Col. Schult's troupe of great Danes, Prollo's illusions and dissolving views, Joe Cramer, Marille, M. Ferreri's trained rats, and a number of others.

PROCTOR'S THEATRE. — Miss Marie Dressler's newest effort in vaudeville, "Twenty Minutes in Shirt Waists," won her a substantial success yesterday. The sketch was a lively melange of song and story. She was assisted by Adele Farrington. Others in the bill were Willard Simms and Jennie Graham, Leo Dervalto, Keno, Welch, and Melrose, Sisson and Wallace, Musical Kleists, Lenton brothers, and Sandford and Stewart.

KEITH'S UNION SQUARE THEATRE. —Minnie Seligman and her company are the leading feature this week. They presented an especially revised one act sketch by B. B. Valentine of "In Paradise." Other acts on the bill were Walter Le Roy and Florence Clayton in a sketch called "Hogan of the Hansom;" Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis, John Bawker, Charles Case, Miss Louise Gunning, Newell and Shevett, Adam's sea lions and the Vilona Sisters.

KNEISEL QUARTET AT PRINCETON.

Prof. Ludwig Breitner Assists at Its Second Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22.—The Kneisel Quartet of the Boston Symphony Orchestra gave its second concert of the season tonight in University Hall. The quartet was made up of Franz Kneisel, first violin; Karl Ondrick, second violin; Louis Snencenski, viola; Alwin Schroeder, violoncello. The assisting artist was Prof. Ludwig Breitner, who has been playing with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in New York City.

Prof. Breitner played in the third number, a Brahms quartet, with the same clearness of touch and beauty of tone that has characterized his other recent public performances. The programme was of unusual interest and variety, and rendered with the usual perfection of detail and poetic interpretation for which the Kneisel Quartet is noted. The programme follows:

1. Haydn—Quartet in D major, Op. 76, No. 5.
   - Allegretto: Allegro.
   - Largo (cantabile, E mesto.)
   - Menuetto (allegro.)
   - Finale (presto.)
2. Dvorak—Terzetto for two violins and viola, Op. 74.
   - "Allegro ma non troppo," larghetto,
   - Scherzo (vivace.)
   - Thema con variazioni.
3. Brahms—Quartet for piano, violin, viola, and violoncello in major, Op. 26.
   - Allegro non troppo.
   - Poco adagio.
   - Poco allegro.
   - Finale (allegro.)

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Yesterday's bracing and enjoyable weather was thoroughly appreciated by the members of the gay world, and the streets and avenues of the fashionable districts were thronged with promenaders and carriages from morning until night. The day brought the last but one of the second series of Mr. Bagby's musical mornings at the Astoria, the usual number of "at homes," and in the evening a small dinner and theatre party given by Mrs. George Scott of 15 Washington Square North; the opera, where a large house was assembled to hear "Le Prophète"; the first night of "The Surprises of Love," in which Mrs. De Wolfe appeared at the Lyceum, and Mrs. Ogden Mills's annual dance.

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To-day is more crowded with incidents than any of its predecessors of the past fortnight have been. The morning will bring the third meeting of the sewing class for the Lying-In Hospital at the residence of Mrs. Richard Gambrill, 30 Park Avenue, and the first of Miss Georgina Roberts's talks at the Astoria, when the subject will be "The Boer versus Civilization." In the afternoon a reception will be given by Mrs. Joseph F. Knapp at the Savoy Hotel for Mr. and Mrs. William Shakespeare of London, a luncheon of fifteen covers by Mrs. George F. Crocker, "at homes" by Mrs. Charles A. Van Rensselaer of 55 East Sixty-fifth Street, Mrs. M. Augustus Field of 14 West Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Robert Hoe of 11 East Thirty-sixth Street, Mrs. Matuin L. Delafield of 475 Fifth Avenue, and by Mrs. Charles H. Coster of 37 East Thirty-seventh Street. At evening there will be the fourth Fortnightly Dance at the Astoria, the fourth Subscription Dance at Delmonico's, a dance for Miss Justine Cutting given by her aunt, Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, at 24 East Sixty-seventh Street, at which Mr. Worthington Whitehouse will lead the cotillion, the fourth of Miss Callender's and Miss De Forest's Tuesday Nights, and three large dinners for young people to be given by Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Lucius Wilmerding, and Mrs. Frederic Kernochan.

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Mr. Bagby's one hundred and third musical morning yesterday at the Astoria was, as usual, largely attended, and the Waldorf palm gardens were filled afterward with gay parties at luncheon. The artists yesterday morning were Anton Van Dyck of the Metropolitan Company, Myron W. Whitney, Jr., Mme. Madeline Schiller, and Mrs. Adele Lais Baldwin. The programme was as follows:

"A Sera"	Tosti
"Luna in Mare"	Vannuccini
Myron W. Whitney, Jr.	
Berceuse	Chopin
Ballade A flat	Chopin
Mme. Madeline Schiller.	
"Am Brunnen"	Hildach
"L'Adieu du Matin"	Pessard
Mrs. Adele Lais Baldwin.	
Logés Erzahlung, "Rheingold"	Wagner
Siegmund's Liebesgesang, "Die Walkure"	Wagner
Mr. Van Dyck.	
Polonaise E major	Liszt
Mme. M. Schiller.	
"Bonny Machree"	Moir
"Bedouin Love Song"	Chadwick
Myron W. Whitney, Jr.	
"John Anderson"	Bungert
"Keramos"	Mallard
Mrs. Baldwin.	
Sérénade Printaniere	A. Holmes
Poeme d'Avril	Massenet
Frahlingsnacht	Schumann
Mr. Van Dyck.	

Mr. Isidore Luckstone was at the piano.

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The last musical morning of the season will take place at the Astoria on Monday next. Mr. Bagby has given to the Neighborhood Clubs Association a number of tickets for this occasion, which can be had at $3, as well as boxes seating seven people at $25. Tickets can also be obtained from Miss Knowlton, 102 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Mr. Bagby, 21 West Thirty-first Street. The Kaltenborn Orchestra and several prominent soloists will appear. The patronesses of the Neighborhood Clubs Association are Mesdames Abbe, Edmund L. Baylies, John S. Barnes, Bend, Heber R. Bishop, D. W. Bishop, Cortlandt F. Bishop, W. Rathbone Bacon, James A. Burden, Arthur A. Cumnock, Edmund Coffin, R. Fulton Cutting, Richard Derby, N. H. Field, Walter S. Gurnee, Jr., J. Borden Harriman, John S. Hoyt, D. H. Knowlton, Clarence Mackay, Charles H. Marshall, Dave H. Morris, J. Archibald Murray, Almeric Paget, Henry P. Rogers, Douglas Robinson, Jr., William Jay Schieffelin, John Sloane, James L. Soley, Anson Phelps Stokes, Trevor, John Dunn Wood, and Lucius Wilmerding.

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It is announced that Mr. Alexander Hadden will lead the cotillion at the Assembly Ball at the Astoria on Thursday evening next, and that Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Mrs. Lloyd S. Bryce, and Mrs. Cadwalader Jones will receive.

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Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry of 12 East Sixty-first Street will give the first of two large receptions this evening. The second of these receptions will be given on Tuesday, Jan. 30. Mrs. Gerry will give her annual ball on the evening of Monday, Feb. 5.

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Mr. William A. Robinson and Miss Edwyna L. Lee, a niece of Mr. Henry Senff, and who is a connection of the Havemeyers and a sister of Mrs. Jeffries, formerly Miss Anne Havemeyer Lee, will be married in St. George's Church at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

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This afternoon Miss Ada Webster Ward will give the first of six talks, which are to follow on successive Tuesday afternoons, at the residence of Miss Caroline T. Lawrence, 45 East Twenty-ninth Street. Her subject will be "American Literature of the Nineteenth Century." Tickets can be had for the course from Miss Ward at 34 West Twelfth Street.

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A number of well-known people went yesterday to New Haven for the first day of the annual festivities connected with the junior promenade. There were a number of receptions given in the afternoon by the various secret societies, and in the evening the Glee and Banjo Club gave its annual concert at the Hyperion Theatre, and afterward the sophomore and junior class germans were danced. To-day will bring a number of teas and receptions, and in the evening the annual junior promenade in the Second Regiment Armory. Among the New Yorkers who went yesterday to New Haven for these festivities were Mrs. Hewitt, Miss Hewitt, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Knowles, Mrs. R. C. Fisher, Miss Gunther, Miss Ballard, and Mrs. F. H. Wheeler and Miss Wheeler.

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The wedding of Robert Kelso Cassatt and Miss Minnie Drexel Fell, daughter of Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer, took a number of New York people to Philadelphia yesterday. The story of the wedding will be found in another column.

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The Society of Colonial Wars will hold its annual dinner at Delmonico's on Tuesday evening, Jan. 30, the two hundred and eighty-sixth anniversary of the founding of New Amsterdam. Sir Frederic J. de Peyster, Governor of the society, and the Stewards, Messrs. Howland Pell, Philip Rhinelander, Philip Livingston, Frank B. Keech, William M. Harriman, and Dr. Sydney H. Carney, Jr., and Col. Henry S. Clark will have charge of the dinner arrangements. Among the speakers of the evening will be Mr. William Dodge, Capt. F. E. Chadwick, Col. William Cary Sanger, and Mr. Howard R. Bayne. King William pipes will be given as souvenirs.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward McVickar, (Miss Edith Speyers,) who were married last Wednesday in this city, are now in Florida, and were registered at the St. James Hotel, Jacksonville, yesterday. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kelly and daughter are at Palm Beach. The first golf tournament of the season at Palm Beach was held on Saturday last. It was an eighteen-hole handicap medal play event, and Mr. H. Suydam of New York won, with a total score of 84. His next competitor was Mr. Sidney Maddock of New York, with a score of 89.

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The Lahn, which will sail to-day for Bremen, via Southampton, has booked, among other passengers, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Crawford and daughter, L. M. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Williams. La Bretagne, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, brought, among other passengers, M. and Mme. Keratry, M. Paul Samary, Governor of St. Pierre et Miquelon, and Mme. Samary; M. Taigny, Secretary of the French Embassy at Washington, and the Count and Countess de Castellane. The last were at first printed on the steamer list as M. and Mme. de Bony, but their names were erased and they were given in another place their correct titles. The story of their arrival will be found in another column. Excepting for the fact that the Count has grown a little stouter, he has hardly changed at all in appearance since last here, in 1895, but the Countess has greatly improved in appearance, dresses in excellent taste, and has a quiet style. The Count and Countess attended the Bagby musicale, and afterward lunched in the Waldorf Palm Garden, where they attracted much attention.

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Miss Porter, daughter of Gen. Horace Porter, Ambassador to France, gave a beautiful dance at Gen. Porter's house in Paris a short time ago. The rooms were decorated with holly and mistletoe. Mr. William Spencer led the cotillion, dancing with Miss Porter. Much taste was displayed in the favors, which were appropriate to the season and also very original. They were large white wings for the women, which were fastened either to the shoulders or in the hair; broad ribbon sashes, fans, horns, jumping jacks, French workboxes, large witches' hats, and poke bonnets trimmed with crinkled paper flowers. Among those present were Miss Wheaton, Miss Maude Leland, Mrs. Parsons, Miss Whitney, Miss Rodman, Miss Crane, and Messrs. Joseph Hunt, Joseph Stickney, William Hamlin, Kenneth Murchison, and Spencer Eddy.

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Mrs. Edward Kemeys, Mrs. A. Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. John Borland are at the Grand Hotel, Rome. Mrs. J. West Roosevelt is spending the Winter in Rome with her children.

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There has been a wave of most distressing weather on the Riviera. At Cannes golf has been at a standstill, tennis hopeless, and five o'clocks deserted. The links are said to be in a terrible state. At Nice, at the American Consulate, Mrs. Haroid Van Buren and her daughters gave an Ole Virginny reception. The news from Cairo is not very encouraging as yet, and Americans seem to be scattered through Europe just at present.

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Lady Essex was anxious to go out to South Africa as a Red Cross nurse. Her husband's services, however, were not accepted. The Duchess of Marlborough and her mother will pass the Winter in Rome. They leave in a few days for Paris. Lady Lillian Grenfell, the sister of the Duke of Marlborough, and her husband went to the Cape with the Duke. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts was also a passenger on the same ship. Major Burns, who married Miss Forbes Leith, and "Jack" Cumming have also left for South Africa.

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There has been almost absolutely nothing going on abroad. The English gayeties are so far and few between as to be events. Paris is very dull. A few fashionable American women are entertaining, and among them Mrs. Ralph Curtis, Mrs. George Ingraham, and Miss Fanny Reed. Many entertainments have been given in honor of Miss Marion Munroe, the daughter of Mrs. John Munroe, Sr., and Mr. Henri Hottinguer, whose civil wedding took place yesterday, and whose religious wedding will take place to-day at the American Church on the Avenue d'Alma. The presents were displayed at a reception this past week, and many of them came from this city.

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Recent arrivals in Vienna include Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Rice, Mrs. Shippen, and Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. M. Spaulding of this city. Mr. and Mrs. Howard T. Martin were also in Vienna for a few days en route to the Engadine. Messrs. Frank Griswold, E. J. Hurlburt, Miss Rodman, the Misses Newton, and Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Brown were in Rome last week.

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Among the last cable dispatches is one which announces that the Duchess of Manchester is seriously ill at Davos. The London newspapers say that the Duke of Manchester is very delicate, and that he caught a severe cold in New York, from which he has not recovered. The Duchess of Manchester has with her Miss Emily Yznaga. Mr. Fernando Yznaga, who was at Davos at the time of the death of his niece, Lady Alice Montagu, is returning very shortly to this country.

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On the return of Lady Randolph Churchill to England she will come, according to present plans, to America with her son, Winston Churchill, who is to enter the lecture field. Much unfavorable criticism is being expressed at the tone of young Churchill's cables to the London newspapers. The story runs that he recently received a message from his brother officers, "Don't make an ass of yourself," and that he replied: "Impossible, for I have left your regiment."

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The teas at the Hotel Ritz in the Place Vendome, Paris, bring together many Americans. Among those who were recently met there were Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Lily May, who had a sable bolero and a flat gray hat, trimmed with many ostrich plumes; Mrs. Franklin Singer, Mrs. George Law, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Campbell.

YALE SOCIAL WEEK BEGUN.

Teas Yesterday Afternoon and Concert and Dances in the Evening.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Jan. 22.—The annual social week at Yale began to-day, and will last until Wednesday. As usual the hotels and fashionable homes of New Haven are crowded with guests, and the campus is a scene of gayety.

The social events of the week began this morning with a tea at the Colony House on Hillhouse Avenue. This afternoon there were a number of other preliminary teas, the most important being the annual Junior tea given by Mrs. Henry L. Hotchkiss at her home on Hillhouse Avenue, where Mrs. Arthur T. Hadley, the wife of Yale's new President, received in an official capacity for the first time. At the same hour this afternoon Mrs. Bernadotte Perrin, wife of the junior Greek professor, gave a tea to the sophomores.

The annual Glee and Banjo Club concert was given in the Hyperion to-night. The usual restrictions were placed upon the freshmen in the upper gallery, and the usual interruptions to the concert by the lower class men were the order of the evening. Immediately after the concert the two great events of the middle classes came off. Carriages at the Hyperion Theatre door took the guests from the concert to Warner Hall, where the Sophomore german was given, and to Alumni Hall, where was the Junior german. The seniors of the college also gave a dance in Harmonie Hall.

To-day was, however, only preliminary to to-morrow's events. To-morrow evening the Junior Promenade Concert will be given in the Second Regiment Armory.

WILKESBARRE ELOPERS TRIED.

Mrs. Alice Jones to Appear When Called Upon for Sentence.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Jan. 22.—The case of Mrs. Alice Jones, who, with George Stevenson, eloped to England last August, was called in the court to-day for trial. Stevenson impersonated John Jones, the woman's husband and going to the office of a real estate dealer, the elopers negotiated a mortgage for $600 on Mr. Jones's property. With this money they fled to Europe, but when they arrived at Liverpool they were arrested and later brought back to this country.

Mrs. Jones was able to procure bail and was released. Stevenson was sent to jail, and at his trial pleaded guilty to forgery. Judge Lynch would not sentence him until Mrs. Jones was tried. In the meantime the husband forgave his wife, and she was taken back to his home.

As was expected, when Mrs. Jones was arraigned she pleaded guilty. The specific charge against her was unlawfully and willfully signing a mortgage with George Stevenson by which she raised $600. Defendant gave bail for her appearance when called for sentence. It is understood that sentence will be deferred.

Charles H. Thompson Dead.

Charles H. Thompson, one of the oldest residents of the Eighth Ward, died Saturday at his home, 35 Charlton Street. Mr. Thompson was seventy-seven years old. He was injured in a runaway accident three years ago and never fully recovered. He was engaged in the business of contracting. He leaves a wife and two daughters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Theodore Bacon.

Theodore Bacon, a well-known lawyer and politician, died yesterday in his home in Rochester. He had been ill for several weeks with a nervous disorder, and the end was not unexpected. He was born in New Haven in 1834. He was the son of the Rev. Leonard Bacon, who was for fifty-seven years pastor of the First Congregational Church of New Haven

PRODUCE EXCHANGE VOTE

Gratuity Fund Insurance Limited by an Amendment.

YOUNGER MEMBERS' VICTORY

The Causes Which Led to the Crisis and Contest—New Measure Governing Assessment.

The Produce Exchange members met yesterday and voted to put into effect the amendment to Section 57 of the by-laws which modifies the provisions for the disposition of the gratuity fund. It limits the amount that can be paid out yearly from that fund as insurance, and, therefore, the amount that the members must pay in the form of assessments. The vote stood 1,053 to 944, in favor of the amendment. It was a victory for the younger men of the Exchange.

The vote was the settling, at least for the present, of a contest which could not have ended in any way without making some of the members feel that they were being unjustly treated. The contest has been carried on with some degree of hard feeling for a number of years, and no one knows that in the future it will not be reopened. It was primarily due to miscalculation over seventeen years ago, it is said, which formed the basis of a system that could not last. In 1882, when the gratuity fund was formed and it was made obligatory on all members of the Exchange to subscribe to it, it was calculated that the deaths would not be over thirty a year. The membership is limited to 3,089. As a matter of fact, the deaths last year numbered seventy-four. It was also thought that as members retired from business they would sell their memberships to younger men. A by-law was adopted making the assessment on each surviving member $3 at each death, and adopting a schedule by which the beneficiaries of a member would get $10,000; or, a proportionately less sum if the number of years he had spent as a member since the adoption of the aforesaid by-law were less than ten. If there were over fifty deaths in a year, the surplus fund was to be called on if it exceeded $750,000.

In the first year no member's death took more than $1,000 from the fund, in the second year $2,000 was the limit, and so on up to ten years, and as on each death about $9,000 was collected from the surviving members, a surplus fund began to pile up. It is now about $750,000, the number of deaths forcing it down to that level. But, as years went on, the younger members began to feel the assessments as a severe burden, and to complain. Deaths grew more numerous than had been expected, and when members retired from business instead of selling their memberships to younger men they held on to them for their interest in the gratuity fund, calculating that it was the cheapest insurance they could get at their ages. Of course, this increased the mortality.

Conditions were getting to be such that the assessments for this fund were forcing members to sell their memberships, and it was feared a time would come when these memberships would bring nothing, and that not enough active members would be left to keep up the fund. Membership had, in fact, decreased in selling value from $4,800 to $600. Some reform was needed and a committee was appointed to draft an amendment to the by-law, modifying the provisions. This was a sort of compromise, some younger members desiring a still more radical change, while older ones who had faithfully paid assessments by which beneficiaries of other men had profited, bitterly declared that the Exchange was in honor bound to see that they got as much insurance as they had been promised. They styled the amendment a sort of repudiation.

The amendment passed, although nearly two-thirds of the members are "full benefit" men, entitled to the highest gratuity. The new measure provides that there shall be an assessment at each death, not to exceed fifty in any one year, and members shall be assessed in proportion to their ages, as follows:

Years.	Assessments.
Under 40	$3.00
From 40 to 45	3.50
From 45 to 50	4.25
From 50 to 55	5.00
From 55 to 60	6.00
From 60 to 65	7.00
65 or over	8.00

The sum total of the amount so raised in a year is all that can be paid out in that year. Those who would have received $10,000 under the old system get "a maximum gratuity," under the new one; others who would have received less get a less proportion of "a maximum gratuity." This is the way a maximum gratuity is calculated:

The net amount realized from assessments during the year, after making the deductions aforesaid, shall be divided by the number of tenths of a maximum gratuity payable as herein prescribed to the beneficiaries of all members who shall have died during the same year; and ten times the amount of the quotient shall be a maximum gratuity.

The amendment further provides that the present surplus fund shall be divided up among the members in the proportions in which they have contributed to it.

Two other amendments were voted on. The first, providing for the creating of "non-participating" memberships. Those having no connecton with the Gratuity Fund, was defeated by a vote of 840 to 1,156. The second, making the fee on transfer of memberships $50, was adopted by a vote of 1,271 to 744.

FIVE WHISKIES KILLED HIM.

Man Dies After Drinking Them, and Two Arrests Are Made.

Capt. Cooney of the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station yesterday made two arrests in connection with a sudden death in his precinct. Charles Gannon of 443 West Thirty-ninth Street went into the saloon of Childs Brothers at 543 Tenth Avenue and saw a friend, Joseph Cochran of 464 Eleventh Avenue, standing at the bar. He asked him to buy him a drink and Cochran said he would purchase five if Gannon would drink them. Gannon agreed and quickly drank five whiskies.

Gannon then went to the saloon of P. O'Brien at 537 Tenth Avenue and sat down in a chair near a hot stove. In about five minutes he fell to the floor dead. The Coroners' office was notified and ordered Capt. Cooney to make an investigation. He did so and arrested Cochran and Adolf Batt, the bartender in the saloon of Childs Brothers. They were paroled pending an examination.

WHITEHALL FERRY FRANCHISE.

Municipal Authorities Decide to Bring the Question to an Issue.

The municipal authorities are preparing to take action regarding the operation without a franchise for more than two years of the Whitehall Ferry of the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The ferry was started during the closing months of the reform administration. It was said that a franchise would soon be issued, to be sold to the highest bidder, and the railroad company, it is said, agreed that when it obtained the franchise it would pay the city a pro rata amount for the time it had already been in operation. On this understanding, proceedings brought by the city authorities soon after the Greater New York charter took effect were held in abeyance.

The Tammany officials have now decided that the question must be brought to an issue, and Corporation Counsel Whalen has announced that unless the present Municipal Assembly acts promptly he will take up the action and ask for an order of court to enjoin the company from operating the ferry. He has been directed to do this by a resolution of the Sinking Fund Commission. Members of the Board of Aldermen say that the matter has never come before that body. Robert W. De Forest, counsel for the railroad, said yesterday:

"The Whitehall Street Ferry was started experimentally, with a view to ascertaining whether or not sufficient traffic existed to warrant continuously running it. Application for a franchise was then made to Controller Fitch, and it was granted, subject to the formal steps necessary to carry it into effect. Since the new charter came into effect the question has been the subject of conferences among the Dock Board, the Corporation Counsel, and the Municipal Assembly. Application for the establishment of the ferry has been before the Municipal Assembly for some time. The company is willing to grant without litigation everything that the city could properly ask. The amount involved to the city is comparatively insignificant, being based in the cases of all ferries upon a percentage of gross receipts, which in the present instance would be about $1,000 a year.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

"The Standard Oil Company is reaching out in an entirely new direction down in our State," remarked Col. Scriven of New Orleans, while chatting at the Hotel Rivers. "Three or four different times during the past year they had prospecting parties going over the turpentine territory of our State, a field that has never been developed to any extent, compared with what has been done in the Carolinas and Georgia. But the turpentine field in those States has been worked almost to death, and the naval stores men have also been inspecting in Louisiana and Texas, where the are immense pine districts. It isn't the yellow pine or the manufacture of turpentine, according to our lumber and naval stores people, that the Standard Oil folks are after, but the turpentine after it is ready for the market. Their scheme goes to show how clever those people are in making one hand wash the other in their business affairs. They send a lot of oil to New Orleans for shipment to South and Central American ports. The oil cars come down full. They have to go back to the oil fields or refineries empty, and therefore at a dead loss. So the oil men are pushing the turpentine production in order that they may be able to bring the turpentine north in those empty tank cars of theirs. That is where their interest in the establishment of turpentine stills in our State, in Mississippi, and in Texas comes in. I expect that before the end of the year we will have a lot of stills built, and have the production of turpentine in large quantities added to our industries simply because the Standard Oil Company does not like the idea of dragging empty cars north from New Orleans and Galveston."

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George W. Spear, the trotting horse trainer who has handled the horses belonging to the Hubingers of New Haven for the past three years, ended his engagement with them at the close of last year, as the Hubingers have dropped racing. Mr. Spear has come to this city for the season, and will probably have a public training stable at the new Empire City Trotting track that was opened by ex-Corporation Counsel Clark last Fall. Indications point to a larger number of trotting horses in training at that track during the coming Summer than have ever been handled at any track in this vicinity. The driving on the Speedway has awakened an interest in the light harness race horse such as has not been felt here in years.

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Students at Columbia and members of the athletic clubs in town are watching with more than ordinary interest a plan which "Lonny" Stagg has for the preliminary training of the football players at the University of Chicago for the season of 1900. Stagg has come to believe that wrestling is the very best exercise that a football player can indulge in as preparatory work for the struggles on the gridiron field. Ability developed in this branch of athletics will, he believes, make his men supple and better able to handle themselves when it comes to the scrimmages incident to a football game. On the face of it his plan meets with the approval of men who have discussed it, and at the New York Athletic Club the other night a number of old football players commended it most emphatically, even if it was at variance with all accepted methods of training. Wrestling, they said, would certainly fetch the men up to the Summer months in fine physical condition, as well as teach them tricks that might be of advantage when they began to play football. What he proposes to do during the Summer months with such of his men as do not play baseball or rowing or field sports is not known. But Stagg is a versatile fellow, and will certainly find something to tide over these trying Summer months in order that the men may be ready for football when Fall comes, without the long ordeal of preliminary training that is so trying to the boys before they are able to get into the real spirit of the game.

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"Civility costs nothing, and the clerks at some of the savings banks who have to meet and answer questions of depositors should learn the fact as well as others." Which reflection was made by a New York woman who has an account in the Brooklyn Dime Savings Bank. Like most women, she knows little about banking methods, and so asked questions of the clerk who received her deposit. Instead of gentlemanly treatment, she was answered curtly and almost insultingly because she wanted to know when and how interest would be added to her book, which had not been written up for two years. "I suppose the men are pestered almost to death by fool questions by women," she said, "but it is no more trouble to them to answer one politely, on the assumption that all women know nothing about business, than it is to be snappy, surly, and insolent. Still, they live in Brooklyn, which is one excuse, and their depositors seem to be largely of the working classes, to whom no one ever seems to try to be polite."

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January strawberries were never so plenty or so cheap as they are this year. The Florida crop has begun to appear, and the wholesale prices for the fruit on Friday ranged from as low as 20 cents a basket up to 50 cents, which was the top price, though the hothouse fruit brought higher figures. While the fruit lacked the deep red color of the Summer berries, it was still very tasty, with a decided strawberry flavor, and persons of even moderate means were not debarred from buying them at the retail stores without danger of impending bankruptcy. "If you are willing to pay the price," said one dealer, "it is now possible to have strawberries on the table from one year's end to the other, as the question of raising them, both early and late, has been mastered by growers in various parts of the country."

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Brooklyn's unique institution, the Institute of Arts and Sciences, is to have a new Librarian, Miss Susie A. Hutchinson, who will begin her labors there on the first of the coming month. Miss Hutchinson comes from Branford, Conn., where she has served for a number of years as Assistant Librarian at the Blackstone Library, a free institution, founded and endowed by Timothy B. Blackstone, until recently President of the Chicago and Alton Railway, and a native of that town, where he was born in 1829. Mr. Blackstone established the library several years ago, before Mr. Carnegie made the founding of libraries a popular fad. Miss Hutchinson has been connected with the library since it was opened.

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An agency for Southern hotels and railways has instituted a new way of calling attention to its business. In the show window where the circulars of the Winter resorts are displayed there is spread out a tempting array of oranges, pineapples, tomatoes, strawberries, green peas, string beans, eggplants, and other fruits and vegetables which are supposed to come from the resorts whose literature is there for the information of the public. The fact that the office is down town and near to the markets where these things can always be had has, of course, no connection with the display.

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Carp, as every one who does any fishing knows, is esteemed neither by fishermen, fish culturist, nor fish eaters. Tender mouths which tear out when pressure is applied to the hook make them unpopular with the fishermen. A voracious appetite, which only the spawn and very young of other fish will satisfy, makes fish culturists dislike them. Meat that is tough, making it necessary to parboil the fish, makes them unpopular with cooks. A lack of flavor accounts for their unpopularity with the gourmet. So they have become as unpopular as denizens of the water as have the English sparrows as residents of the fields. At a tackle store the other day a group of fishermen were rejoicing over the fact that the recent lowering of streams and ponds hereabouts, owing to the drought, had resulted in the destruction of many thousands of the fish. In the waters near Rochester, when the water was drawn from the canal early in December, more than three tons of German carp were taken in a couple of days in the cleaning up process, and were given as payment for the work done to the parties who cleared the stretch of water. Game Protector Wellman, who had supervision of the job, saved from the mass of other fish taken about 3,000 Oswego bass, bullheads, suckers, and a few game fish, besides the bass, which were transferred to the Genesee River at points where there are no carp, and where the fish will have a better chance to thrive. From the South Norwalk (Conn.) reservoir the Water Commissioners of the city removed more than two tons of carp, and there are stories that large quantities of these fish have been taken from ponds on Long Island and in Western Connecticut, where their presence has prevented other fish from thriving. Down Maryland and Virginia way there has also been a raid on the carp under State

BILLS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

Senator Mackey—Appropriating $45,000 to facilitate State commerce by increasing the depth of water in the Erie Basin at Buffalo.

Senator Mackey—Authorizing the payment of cost of traveling and the expenses of Trial Justices while attending Supreme Court terms outside the counties in which they reside, except in the counties of New York and Kings.

Senator Humphrey—Amending the banking law so as to provide that any association may purchase at any private sale any real estate upon which it may have a mortgage.

Senator Elsberg—Requiring the Principal of every public or private school in the State, having more than 100 pupils, to instruct and train the pupils by means of drills so that they may be able to leave the school building in the shortest possible time in case of fire.

Senator Thornton—Amending the Penal Code so as to allow a woman over sixteen years of age convicted of a felony and sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment, to be sent to the State Prison for Women at Auburn. The bill further provides that a woman between the ages of fifteen and thirty, who has not been previously convicted of a felony may in the discretion of the trial court be sentenced to a house of refuge or reformatory for women.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—These bills have been introduced in the Assembly:

Mr. DUSINBERY—To amend the fisheries, game, and forest law, so as to make railroad companies liable for all damages done by fire to property adjacent to or remote from its railroad if said fire result from any neglect upon the part of the railroad company.

Mr. RIERDON—To put a stop to hazing in schools and military academies and institutions of the State, and making it a misdemeanor to so do.

Mr. DOUGHTY—Separating the Town of West Hempstead from the Greater City of New York and creating it a town of the county.

Mr. KELSEY—Appropriating $91,175 for extension, equipment, and improvements to the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Mr. BURNETT—An amendment to the Penal Code to provide that in all actions or special proceedings where disbursements are awarded by the Court of Appeals or Appellate Division on appeals from orders they must be taxed by the clerk where the order is entered and collected the same as motion costs.

Mr. BRENNAN—To legalize the appointments made in the Fire Department by the Fire Commissioner in the former City of Brooklyn in the absence of an eligible list on Jan. 1, 1896.

Mr. PRINCE—That judgments in favor of laborers and wage-earners for less than $50 obtained when recovered within two months after action accrued shall provide that the defendant shall be liable to arrest and imprisonment upon execution for a period not exceeding fifteen days.

Mr. PRINCE—That the summons in such an action may be made returnable in not less than three days nor more than five days from the time of its issuance.

Mr. O'CONNELL—That mechanics and skilled laborers employed in State institutions shall be paid the stated rate of wages for such labor in the locality in which the institution is situated and that the eight-hour law shall apply to such class of State employes.

Mr. O'CONNELL—That no pawnbroker shall receive tools and implements used by mechanics or advance money thereon, unless the person presenting the same shall advance an affidavit sworn to before a notary public or Commissioner of Deeds to the effect that the tools or implements are legally in his possession and that he is the owner thereof.

Mr. REMSEN—That the Board of Public Improvements of the City of New York cause a field survey of the Thirty-second Ward of the Borough of Brooklyn to be made, and a map locating all the streets and bridges and all the lots now held and owned. Such map to be drawn final and conclusive with respect to the location, width, and grade of the streets. The expense of the survey and map shall not exceed $20,000, to be paid by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York. The owners of real estate in the Thirty-second Ward, who are unable to pay their taxes for the year 1899 within the time prescribed for payment without default by reason of there being no apportionment of their property or accurate map to locate it, and the names and addresses of the persons to whom sold.

BILL FOR TUNNELS AND BRIDGES.

Mr. Brennan Asks for Further East River Improvements.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Assemblyman Brennan to-night introduced his bill of last year authorizing the Governor to appoint a commission for the construction of suspension bridges over the East River between the Boroughs of the City of New York and giving them the additional power to construct tunnels. The commission is directed to prepare plans for the construction of a bridge from a point between Fulton Ferry and the navy yard in Brooklyn to a point in Manhattan. All the powers conferred upon the commission to acquire land and construct the bridges in the bill of last year are contained in the bill introduced to-night, the bridge when completed to be a public highway.

The commission is authorized and empowered to construct a tunnel under the East River from some eligible point between Whitehall and Wall Streets in Manhattan and a convenient point between Atlantic and Hamilton Avenues in Brooklyn. This tunnel is to be of sufficient size to admit of the operation of not less than one nor more than four railroad tracks, with such loops at the termini of the tunnel in each borough as may be necessary.

The commission is also empowered to construct, or deepened Mr. Livingston's religious convictions, and it was soon after this that he became a Roman Catholic.

Mr. Livingston inherited from his father a small fortune, and has had time to cultivate his literary tastes. Some few years ago he was much interested in politics, and for a time took a prominent part in the Tammany Hall organization of his district. He has been in mourning for a year, but before that time was a well-known figure at all the more fashionable entertainments of the season here and at Newport.

FUNERAL OF JAMES PYLE.

The Service Held at the Central Baptist Church.

The funeral of James Pyle, who died Saturday, was held yesterday at the Central Baptist Church, on West Forty-second Street, of which Mr. Pyle had been a lifelong member. On the platform, besides the pastor of the church, the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, were the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Saunders of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, formerly Mr. Pyle's pastor, and the Rev. Jonathan Bastow. Friends of Mr. Pyle numbering more than 500, including a large number of his employes, were present.

The service held was that of the Episcopal Church. No address was made. The Rev. Dr. Saunders offered a prayer, in which he referred to Mr. Pyle's connection with the Central Baptist Church, and to his long and active career. The Mendelssohn Glee Club sang "Rock of Ages" and "Lead, Kindly Light," and H. Evan Williams sang "Come Unto Me." As the body was carried out of the church the organist played Chopin's funeral march. Among the floral tributes was a bank of white carnations, sent by the employes of Mr. Pyle. The words, "Our Beloved Employer," formed of violets, were set in the piece. The burial was in Greenwood Cemetery.

Some comment was occasioned by the fact that the Episcopal service was used at the funeral, particularly as Mr. Pyle had been prominently identified with the Baptist Church. It was announced, however, that the Episcopal service was decided upon in accordance with the wishes of Mr. Pyle's daughters-in-law, who are members of that Church.

Among those present were many persons prominent in Baptist circles, including the Rev. Dr. John B. Calvert, James W. Perry, the Rev. Dr. A. H. Burlingham, and William M. Isaacs. Others present were D. H. McAlpin and Mrs. McAlpin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Stevens, H. C. Conger, Mrs. Frederick Evans, Mrs. T. R. Harris, Hugh Getty, Dr. H. M. Baker, Marcellus F. Mayo, James H. Campbell, James Dubois, and John W. Stevens.

$5,750 for a Wife's Affections.

The jury in the suit for $50,000 damages, brought by William L. Lewis against Charles Hoffman, Jr., for the alleged alienation of Mrs. Lewis's affections, yesterday returned a verdict awarding $5,750 to the plaintiff. The case was tried in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice William J. Gaynor.

Divorce for Mrs. George L. Humphrey.

Justice Leventritt yesterday granted to Mrs. Sadie C. Humphrey a decree of absolute divorce from her husband, George L. Humphrey, the leader of the Seventh Regiment Band. Mrs. Humphrey is allowed $18 a week allimony and the custody of their son.

legislation is dead which comes in his hands."

After Mr. Harburger had concluded, Mr. Rogers rose to answer him. He said that Mr. Harburger reminded him of the Biblical character of Samson. The Book of Sacred Writ tells that Samson went to the mountains and slew a thousand warriors. Assemblyman Harburger resembled him greatly in that achievement, because both used a jawbone.

Mr. Rogers closed by remarking that no one took Mr. Harburger in a serious light. He said that he was either a monomaniac on the excise question, or was "inebriated with the effervescence of his own salubriousness." He believed that he was a fit subject for the State Commission in Lunacy. He called Assemblyman Harburger a "tiny pugilistic Tammany tiger," and declared that he would be his tamer.

Assemblyman Harburger made answer, after which the debate closed and the resolution was laid on the table.

GOVERNOR GETS COMMERCE REPORT

Commission's Findings Will Go to the Legislature Thursday.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Gov. Roosevelt to-day entertained at luncheon the members of the commission appointetd to investigate the decline of commerce at the port of New York. The commission brought with it the report which it has drafted, setting forth the results of its inquiry. This was discussed with the Governor. It is the intention of the Governor to submit this report, with that of the Canal Advisory Board, to the Legislature on Thursday.

PRAYS FOR ASSEMBLYMEN.

Chaplain Asks that They Be Delivered from Temptations of Wine Room, Gambling, and the Lobby.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Much talk was caused to-night in the Assembly over the prayer of the Chaplain, the Rev. George R. Kerner, who asked divine help for the members to be "delivered from the temptations of this city, particularly the temptations of the wine room, the gaming house, and the influences of the lobby."

As the reverend gentleman uttered this part of his opening prayer the members of the Assembly raised their eyes and looked wonderingly at each other.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Amount Called for the Same as Last Year, $16,000,000.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Leader Allds introduced the annual appropriation bill, which appropriates $16,000,000. The sum is about the same as last year, except that items aggregating $200,000 have been taken over from the supply bill, which is done in accordance with the recommendations of State Controller Morgan. This really makes the appropriation $200,000 less than last year's, which is due to the economy practiced by the different departments of State.

Ministers Want Horton Law Repealed.

The Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday passed a resolution expressing "its earnest hope that the bill of Assemblyman Lewis to repeal the so-called Horton law may become a law, in the interest of public morals and good order."

A committee was appointed to present the resolution to the Legislature.

Will Ask Repeal of Death Penalty.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Senator Timothy D. Sullivan will introduce on Wednesday a bill for the repeal of capital punishment. A similar bill has already been introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman Maher.

RENOUNCES PROTESTANT FAITH

Cambridge Livingston, Society Man, a Member of the Roman Catholic Church.

The fact became generally known yesterday that Cambridge Livingston, a son of the late Robert Cambridge Livingston, and whose mother was Miss Maria Whitney, has become a Roman Catholic. Mr. Livingston, who is a well-known member of the prominent family of that name, and who is also related and connected with several other of New York's oldest families, is a bachelor about thirty-two years old. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of '90, and has for some years been a prominent member of the Knickerbocker Club. He is also a member of the Catholic Club, which latter organization he joined after becoming a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Livingston's change of creed was not brought about, it is said, by any particular influence. There are other Roman Catholic Livingstons, notably Johnston Livingston, the President of the Knickerbocker Club, who is a cousin of Cambridge Livingston, and the daughters, the Countess de Laugier-Villars, formerly Miss Carola Livingston, and her sister, Mrs. Geraldyn Redmond, formerly Miss Estelle Livingston. Miss Elizabeth Livingston, a distant cousin, became a member of the Roman Catholic Church last Spring.

Mr. Livingston, whose immediate family reside at Islip, L. I., where they have had a country place for many years, and who are prominent members of the Episcopal Church in that place, is reticent about his change of creed. It is understood among his friends that, being of a religious turn of mind, he became a member of that Church as a result of personal study and investigation, in which last he was aided by his cousins, the Countess de Laugier-Villars and Mrs. Redmond. The death of Lieut. William Tiffany, the fiancé of his sister, Miss Maude Livingston, which occurred in Boston from malarial fever contracted during the Cuban campaign in the early Autumn of 1898, deepened Mr. Livingston's

MONEY FOR HOSPITAL FUND.

Charles Lanier of 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection now in progress:

FROM CHURCHES.

St. Bartholomew's, Episcopal	$3,500.89
St. Thomas's, Episcopal	1,314.40
Temple Emanu-El	1,166.46
St. George's, Episcopal	469.40
Trinity Chapel, Episcopal	455.78
Holy Communion, Episcopal	393.50
Heavenly Rest, Episcopal	267.44
St. Agnes's Chapel, Episcopal	176.17
St. Andrew's, Episcopal	115.58
Ascension, Episcopal	102.76
Friends' Society, Gramercy Park	57.50
St. Michael's, Episcopal	31.70
Union, Reformed, High Bridge	25.35
St. Matthew's, Episcopal	20.00
Christ, Lutheran	10.00

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

J. D. Rockefeller	$1,000.00	Wm. H. Bibby	$25.00
Employes of Steinway & Sons	81.05	In Memoriam, (E. D. Cowman	20.00
G. A. Suter & Co.	50.00	Harris D. Colt	15.00
Clarence S. Day	25.00	W. C. Gulliver	10.00

PAINT AND VARNISH TRADE.

By A. B. Ansbacher, Treasurer of Auxiliary:

A. B. Ansbacher & Co	$50	H. Kohnstamm & Co.	$15
National Lead Co.	50	Sherwin-Williams Co.	10
Emil Calman & Co.	25	Adler Color & Chemical Works	10
Harrison Bros. & Co.	25	Lewis Berger & Sons	10
J. W. Masury & Son.	25	Binney & Smith	10
Mayer & Lowenstein.	25	Chilton Mfg. Co.	10
New Jersey Zinc Co.	25	Dinges, Weinmann & Co.	10
I. Pfeiffer	25	Hammill & Gillespie	10
Standard Varnish Works	25	H. Herrmann & Co.	10
D. F. Tiemann & Co.	25	A. Huber	10
R. J. Waddell & Co.	25	Fred. L. Lavanburg	10
H. W. Everett & Co.	20	Prat & Lambert	10
L. C. Gillespie	15	Edward Smith & Co.	10
A. Keppelmann	15	H. M. Polhemus	5

FROM THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY.

By Mrs. James Speyer, Treasurer of the Auxiliary:

Mrs. J. C. Tappin	$100	Mrs. Benj. Stern	$10
Mrs. R. MacCarter	25	Mrs. H. S. Henry	5
Mrs. J. H. Robb	20	Mrs. E. E. Poor	5
Mrs. C. H. Wesson	20	Mrs. P. K. Robinson	5
Miss Leland	20	Mrs. J. S. Beekman	5
Anonymous, through Mrs. H. Miller	10	Mrs. J. S. Brush	5
Mrs. J. A. Burden	10	Mrs. H. Miller	5
Mrs. W. M. Evarts	10	Mrs. P. B. Thompson	5
Mrs. Eugene Meyer	10	Mrs. W. M. Peckham	5
Mrs. J. S. Barnes	10	Mrs. L. A. Carroll	5
Mrs. W. R. Weir	10	Mrs. G. Falk	5
Mrs. E. W. Humphreys	5		

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Thought that a Lamp, by Which She Was Reading, Exploded.

Mrs. Jane Dietz, a widow, sixty-five years old, was burned to death in her apartments at 216 West Twenty-seventh Street early yesterday morning. She occupied two rooms in the rear on the second floor, and lived alone.

Edward Brady, who lives on the same floor, smelled smoke at 3 o'clock, and discovered it was coming from the rooms of Mrs. Dietz. He ran to his window and yelled "Fire!" and some one sent in an alarm.

Meantime the smoke increased in volume, and one of the tenants kicked in the panels of a door leading to the widow's room. Michael Kane then entered and found Mrs. Dietz lying on the floor. He tried to reach her, but was driven back by the smoke and flame, and was forced to retreat from the room. The firemen were soon on the scene, and the woman's body was dragged from the apartment. An ambulance surgeon pronounced her dead. The fire was put out after $100 damage had been done.

Mrs. Dietz drew a pension of $25 a quarter from the Government, her husband having died a prisoner of war in the hands of the Confederates. She also had $3 a week from another source. She was a great reader, and was in the habit of taking a book to bed with her and reading by the light of a kerosene lamp, which stood on a table near by. It is believed that this lamp exploded and started the fire. The dead woman was not very active, as her left leg from her knee down was of wood.

EXPLOSIONS WRECK STORE.

Clerk Blown Through Hatchway in Stapleton Paint Shop—Powder in the Building—Inmates Shocked.

An explosion occurred last evening in the hardware and paint store of Julius C. Muller at Bay Street and Union Place, Stapleton, S. I. The explosion tore the roof off an extension, threw the stock from the shelves, burst out the front windows, and badly damaged the wall in all parts of the building. One person was injured. The firemen were called, but there was very little fire, and it was quickly put out.

The wrecked building is a three-story brick structure. The store proper is about fifty feet deep, and the extension runs back twenty-five feet further. The extension had a heavy plate glass roof, with lead and iron framing. The front of the store had three big plate glass windows, two on Bay Street and one on Union Place. Thomas McKnight, twenty-eight years of age, a clerk, went into the cellar through a trap door to get a scuttle of coal about 5:30 o'clock. He lighted a match when he reached the cellar in order to light the gas. The moment the match was struck there was a detonation, and the shock blew one of the big front windows out, and the glass rained across Bay Street, upon a car of the Staten Island Electric Road, which was passing, and against the front of Turpishe's jewelry store opposite. The flying glass broke windows in the car, but hurt none of the passengers.

Perhaps fifteen seconds after the first explosion there was a second and more severe one. This blew out the two remaining windows and lifted the glass roof of the extension from the walls and shattered it. The parts dropped into the extension. This explosion also tore loose the shelving.

McKnight was standing just below the trap door when he lighted the match. Mr. Muller found him lying on the floor of the store unconscious. Mr. Muller was dragging the young man from the trap door when the second explosion occurred. McKnight had apparently been blown upward by the force of the expanding gas, and went through the hatchway.

Mr. Muller was knocked down by the second explosion, but was not hurt, although hit by some of the stock falling from above.

On the floor above the store were Mr. Muller's living apartments. His wife and five children and his father were in the rooms. Mrs. Muller is not in good health. She was carried out. The elder Mr. Muller was badly shaken. Prof. G. H. Preston, instructor in penmanship in the borough schools, and his wife, occupied the third floor of the building. Mrs. Preston was suffering from shock last night.

When Hose Company No. 1 reached the scene an alarm was sent out calling six other companies. There were quantities of powder and a great amount of oil in the place.

In the cellar where the explosion occurred there were tanks of naphtha, benzine, kerosene, and gasolene. It is supposed that, the cellar being closed up, the gases filled the apartment, and were set off by the lighting of the match. The second explosion was of a tank of oil.

McKnight's injuries are not serious.

The damage to the building and stock is estimated at between $5,000 and $6,000.

BATH SOLDIERS' HOME.

Trustees Reported to Have Decided Against Superintendent Shepard.

Frank Campbell of Steuben County, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and one of the trustees of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, is at the Hoffman House.

Talking with a TIMES reporter, yesterday, with reference to the investigation affecting Col. C. O. Shepard of Buffalo, the Superintendent of the home, and especially regarding the assertions of Gen. Sickles that politics prompted the investigation, Mr. Campbell said:

"It is a matter that I do not care to discuss. So far as I personally know, and so far as I have learned from hearsay, no one has interfered with Col. Shepard to benefit neither Republican or Democrat. I have no interest in the matter and am thankful that my term as trustee will soon expire. I wanted to retire long ago. I do not believe that citizens of Bath are persecuting Col. Shepard because they did not get contracts. Those are awarded by the State Controller."

From other sources it was learned that Col. Shepard may have to go. Twenty-four witnesses, it is declared, have sworn to seeing him under the influence of liquor. When opposition to Col. Shepard was first manifested in pronounced form, it is said, he placed his resignation in the hands of the Attorney General to be presented to the Board of Trustees on Feb. 8 next, provided charges were not preferred against him. The Colonel, it is stated, agreed to abide by the decision of the trustees, who are reported to be 6 to 3 against the Colonel. Meanwhile, the State Board of Charities began an investigation and will continue it on Feb. 13.

PADRE HARTMANN'S ORATORIO.

Highly Praised When First Heard in a Church in Rome—Conducted by Bossi.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 9.—A large and select public attended, yesterday afternoon, the first performance of Padre Hartmann's new oratorio "St. Peter," given in the great Church of St. Carlo al Corso, under the leadership of Signor Enrico Bossi, the well-known composer, organist, and Director of the Academy Marcello of Venice. The Cardinals Parrocchi, Del Diago, and Cretoni, the Patriach of Constantinople, Mgr. Sanminiatelli, and many other prelates were present, together with the principal representatives of the Roman artistic world and the aristocracy.

The oratorio begins with a prelude based on the motive of St. Peter taken from the Gregorian chant, followed by the narrative part, divided between the "Narrator" and the chorus, and forming, as it were, a species of prologue. The first part of the oratorio, properly speaking, is entitled the "Vocation"; the second part, the "Election"; the third, the "Confession and the Promise." The whole work is carried out on grandiose lines, and bespeaks a talent of musical power and strength. The fine leading of the voices and the rich and masterly instrumentation are surprising.

There is a decided preponderance of the chorus and orchestral parts in the work, too much so for the tastes of some critics, but the whole oratorio is the production of a master.

The appearance of Christ, an unaccompanied chorus of women's voices, and the clever final fugue in the first part evoked loud applause, the last-named piece being repeated.

The second part is also preceded by a prelude, and contains another fine canonic chorus of female voices, which produced a great effect on the audience.

The last part is preceded by an introduction "à tempo di marcia." The "Tu es Christus" of St. Peter and Christ's beautiful reply, "Beatus est Simon Bar-Dona," the imposing chorus "Tu es Petrus," and the final fugue, "Tu es Petrus, Alleluja," were the most striking parts of this division.

The whole execution of the work, under Signor Bossi's careful directorship, was a praiseworthy one, and the soloists, Signora Eddinger, Signor Sabbi, and the well-known Nanneti, did credit to themselves as well as to their reputations. The chorus was under the direction of Signor Margottini.

The comparatively unheralded appearance of this new composer and rival of Don Lorenzo Perosi has caused a sensation in the musical world of Europe, all the more so as the Padre Hartmann is a member of the Order of Franciscan Monks. His extraordinary technical mastery, especially in the treatment of the orchestra, is a matter of surprise to many.

TROLLEY CARS IN MEXICO CITY.

Great Interest in the Opening of the Line on Jan. 15.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 17.—Two days ago the trolley car line here was opened. The old trees of Chapultepec have looked down on many strange and stirring scenes, but never before on the "broomstick trains," as they are called, flying to and fro from near the castle to Tacubaya and the city.

Many Mexicans are filled with wonder at the power of "electricidad," when shown over the power house at La Indianilla. Three Babcock & Wilcox boilers from Glasgow supply the engines, and each boiler has a Green economizer.

From all along the trolley car route, through the city, to the Zocalo, or old historic plaza, came crowds of people on the day of inauguration to gaze at and often follow the cars. Trial trips had been made only in the dead of night to teach young Mexicans to manage the motors. At first applicants to learn were not over-abundant, as many were alarmed at the idea of handling the new cars, but now there will be no scarcity of maquinistas.

In Spanish the word "ingeniero" implies civil engineer, a lomotive engineer being a "maquinista," or machinist. The engine is often spoken of as "la máquina," the machine. Unless a new word is supplied, the motorman will be called by the same name as any man having charge of machinery.

Every trolley car is now crowded with passengers eager to make a first trip. Indians throng the streets, and the whole city has the air of a "semana de fiestas," or week of holidays.

FATAL AFFRAY AT CHRISTENING.

SCRANTON, Penn., Jan. 22.—At a christening at the home of John Lard in Peckville this afternoon, when the festivities were at their height, Peter Chipriono had some words over a trivial matter with August Esconia, and, drawing a revolver, fired a bullet into the brain of Esconia. He fired again and shattered the arm of Americo Marraugillo, and a third time, and August Bonnia received the bullet in his thigh. The rest of the bullets he tried to distribute among some thirty-odd guests, but no more took effect.

Chipriono was attacked by the infuriated guests, who tried to take his life; but the borough policeman arrived in time to prevent further trouble, and brought his prisoner to the county jail.

Esconia died at once. The two wounded men will probably recover.

"The

LAFAYETTE STATUE'S COST

Mr. Niehaus Asks Why More Funds Are Needed.

TO MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Secretary Criticised for His Request for Additional Sums—An Investigation Suggested.

Charles Henry Niehaus, the sculptor, has written the following open letter to the Lafayette Memorial Commission, composed of Judge William R. Day, Senator W. B. Allison, and Ferdinand W. Peck:

"Gentlemen: In an article in the current number of The Art Interchange a question of veracity is raised as between Mr. Thompson, your Secretary, and Mr. Ward and Mr. Post of your committee of experts as to responsibility for the employment of Mr. Bartlett as the sculptor of the School Children's Memorial to Lafayette.

"In a letter to The Art Interchange, widely published in the press, your Secretary says it is hoped fifty thousand dollars will be added to the one hundred thousand dollars now in hand, and it appears that much more than this will be secured.

"It is pertinent to ask, What is to be done with this great sum of money?

"Mr. Emile Hovelacque Agregre (Fellow) of the University of France, eminent as an art critic in his country, has stated the Lafayette Memorial, to be placed in the Garden of the Tuilleries, will be kept within a small scale that the adjacent Gambetta monument may not be dwarfed by a work which, though imitative of them, will not be flattering to the French.

"At the most, this equestrian statue, including pedestal, should not cost more than $75,000.

"So much as this has never been paid for an equestrian statue in this country.

"What is to be done with the rest of the money?

"I am sure I need not suggest to you or to Congress what action should be taken in this matter which so clearly calls for an investigation."

Mr. Niehaus said last night:

"Mr. Bartlett never got over $35,000 for any equestrian statue made by him, and he got that amount for making the equestrian statue at the Smith Memorial Circle in Philadelphia.

"No such amount as $75,000 was ever paid for an equestrian statue made in this country, where higher prices are paid than anywhere else.

"Secretary Thompson of the Lafayette Memorial Commission first said that some $112,000 or thereabouts had been raised, and the receipts were increasing, but later he said that $100,000 had been raised. It was first intended to have a group, but later a simple equestrian statue was decided upon.

"The United States Government gave him 50,000 one-dollar Lafayette medals, for which he is charging at the rate of $1.50 per medal in bulk, and as high as $4 per piece at retail.

"The pedestal could not possibly cost more than $20,000 in this country. I said that the statute ought to be made in the United States, so as to give it a distinctively American character, but he preferred to have it done by cheap labor abroad, which takes away from it the American feature."

WEBER & FIELDS'S INSPECTED.

Health Officers Report Dangerous Crowding—Mr. Fields's Statement.

The report of James W. McNaughton of the Health Department on the inspection of Weber & Fields's Music Hall was filed yesterday. In the report Mr. McNaughton says that the aisles are overcrowded, especially the one back of the orchestra circle. He found the main aisle so crowded with men that it was impossible to obtain standing room in it, and in some cases even the aisles leading to the seats were crowded. He adds.

"The conditions I found are, in my opinion, extremely dangerous, and a menace to life and limb, in the event of panic or fire. In view of the utter disregard as to crowding, loss of life would ensue."

He also states that there is no diagram of the exits on the programmes. In answer to the report Joseph Fields said last night:

"I knew that Mr. McNaughton had been making an inspection of the theatre. He and his assistants were here last Saturday night, and I heard of their report. I do not understand it, as the aisles are not crowded. The ushers are instructed to look after this at every performance. Our waiters have to pass through the aisles at all times and they have no difficulty in getting through.

"The theatre has, all told, fourteen exits, and can be emptied in two or three minutes after each performance. In fact, for its size it is better supplied with exits than any other house in the city.

"Mr. McNaughton is mistaken about the diagram of the exits not being printed on the programmes. It is there, and he ought to have been able to find it. We are always ready to make any changes that the Health or Fire Department might demand. They have not made any complaint to us about the present conditions as reported by Mr. McNaughton, and I cannot say what will be done until we hear from the department officially."

DEATH OF WILLIAM L. SONNTAG

The Artist Expires Suddenly from Lung Trouble—Sketch of His Career.

William L. Sonntag, one of the oldest members of the National Academy of Design, a member of the American Water Color Society and also of the Artists' Fund Society, died yesterday morning at his home, 55 East Seventy-sixth Street. Mr. Sonntag had been in failing health for some time, but his death, which resulted from an affection of the lungs, was not expected, as he had been seriously ill only two days.

Mr. Sonntag was born near Pittsburg, March 2, 1822. His parents moved to Cincinnati when he was a child, and it was in that city that he began his art studies. His work soon attracted attention, and several of his paintings, completed before he was twenty-five years old, secured prominent places in exhibitions. During the fifties he spent some time abroad, studying in Paris and other cities on the Continent. In 1861, soon after his return, he became an Academician.

Mr. Sonntag devoted his attention exclusively to landscape work. Perhaps one of the best-known of his canvases was "A Dream of Italy," which was on exhibition for a long time at what were known as the Dusseldorf Galleries, on Broadway, between Spring and Prince Streets. Before the war he spent much of his time in the South, particularly in Virginia, and reproduced many bits of scenery along the Potomac and Susquehanna Rivers. One of his Potomac River scenes was purchased by the Duke of Buckingham. During recent years he had a Summer home in the White Mountains, and much of the material for his later work was drawn from that locality.

Mr. Sonntag continued his painting until within a few months of his death, although nearly all of his more recent productions have been in water colors. His son, W. Louis Sonntag, Jr., who was also a member of the American Water Color Society, and whose name will be remembered in connection with his work as an illustrator for several periodicals, died about a year ago. Mr. Sonntag leaves a widow and one daughter, who is the wife of William B. Miles, the brewer.

The funeral, which will be private, will take place to-morrow afternoon. The interment will be at Kensico.

ELEVATOR CONDUCTOR A HERO.

Remained at His Post Until Everybody Was Out of Danger.

Albert Lewis, an elevator conductor, was the hero of a fire which occurred yesterday in the Kings County Trust Company's building, at Fulton Street and Court Square, Brooklyn. The flames originated in the cellar, and are believed to have been due to the improper insulation of some of the electric wires.

There were several people in the elevator car when a cloud of smoke swept up through the shaft and half stifled them. Lewis retained his nerve and calmly lowered the car to the main floor, letting his passengers out. Then he went to the cellar and found it ablaze. He afterward made several trips with the elevator to the upper floors, taking all the people in the offices out.

The firemen confined the blaze to the cellar. The damage amounted to about $1,000.

RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Mr. McDonald Does Not Post His $1,000,000 in Cash, but Mr. Coler Has No Fear He Will Not Qualify.

Although Contractor John B. McDonald did not post $1,000,000 in cash yesterday in accordance with his announcement to Controller Coler last Friday, no doubt was expressed by city and rapid transit officials that he will do so within the next few days, and, in addition, will qualify in the $1,000,000 and $5,000,000 bonds. Mr. Coler said he expects Mr. McDonald will fulfill his agreement within the time limit and that actual work on the tunnel will proceed without unnecessary delay.

Controller Coler, together with Commissioner Rives and Albert B. Boardman of counsel for the Rapid Transit Board, will go to Albany to-day to urge the passage of the suggested amendment to the section of the charter bearing upon the issue of bonds, offered with the idea of forestalling any possible adverse action on the part of the Municipal Assembly. At the meeting of the Municipal Assembly to-day an effort will be made to have both houses pass resolutions pledging the Assembly to vote for the issue of bonds for the construction of the tunnel. As a large majority of the members of the two houses are said to be in favor of the new road, it is expected the resolutions will be passed without opposition.

Corporation Counsel Whalen does not approve of the proposed amendment to be introduced into the Legislature, and has advised Assistant Corporation Counsel Creamer, who has charge of legislation at Albany, to oppose the measure. He said the present law was passed before power was given to the Municipal Assembly to pass on bond issues, and that the law provides that the Rapid Transit Commissioners may from time to time make requisitions on the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and that nothing is specified about the Municipal Assembly. Under these conditions he does not think the Municipal Assembly has any power in the matter.

Arthur C. Hume, who represents the Terminal Railroad and Tunnel Company, said yesterday he will at the next meeting of the Rapid Transit Board lay the plans of his company for tunneling the East and North Rivers before the Commissioners. Mr. Hume said he believes the commission and the company he represents can reach an agreement providing for an ultimate return of the franchise to the city, as Controller Coler has suggested.

Assistant Immigration Commissioner McSweeney, who was quoted last Saturday as saying in effect that the agents of the various steamship lines are already posting abroad news of the big tunnel contract, the idea being to promote a rush of emigrants to this country, said yesterday he was misunderstood, and did not say what was attributed to him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 22.—Controller Coler will come to Albany to-morrow with a bill relating to the proposed underground tunnel in New York City. One of Tammany's representatives said to-night that Mr. Coler's bill will provide that the issue of bonds for the underground tunnel shall be made in annual installments instead of a single issue of thirty millions, which, it is said, might have a bad effect on the finances of the city.

Another feature of the bill proposes to make the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment final, so far as the issue of bonds for the tunnel is concerned. It is said here that the second section of the bill is intended to hurry the work of construction and prevent any possible hold-up on the part of the members of the Municipal Assembly which might be seeking for places for followers from the contractor in charge of the work. Under the present law the Municipal Assembly must pass on all bond issues. Mr. Coler's bill is said to have the approval of the Tammany leaders.

NO ALIEN LABOR ON THE TUNNEL.

Assemblyman Minton Asks that Imported Italians Be Barred.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Asemblyman Minton of New York offered a resolution prohibiting the employment of Italian cheap labor on the construction work of the proposed new $35,000,000 tunnel for Greater New York. The introducer endeavored to have the rules suspended for action on his resolution, but Mr. McKeown of Kings objected and it went over one week under the rules.

This resolution, as offered, reads:

Whereas, Works of great public improvement entailing vast expenditures of money and affording employment to thousands of men, are now pending in the City of Greater New York, and particularly at this time the construction of the Manhattan and Bronx tunnel alone will necessitate an expenditure of thirty-five millions of dollars and will employ upward of ten thousand men; and,

Whereas, This employment, so eagerly sought for by and necessary to the happiness and the welfare of the unemployed citizen laborers of this city and State is threatened by alien Italian cheap labor; and it being discovered that strenuous efforts are now being made in Italy by steamship companies and others to induce immigration by the allurement of the said improvements; and,

Whereas, An influx of Italian laborers will be productive of distress to them, of enormous disadvantage to our native-born citizens and to our Irish-American and German-American citizens and to such citizens as regulate their lives in accordance with the habits and customs of this country; and,

Whereas, The economic and industrial records of our State demonstrate that Italian cheap labor is demoralizing to organized labor; that our citizens suffer by competition with them, and as a large proportion of the said Italian laborers carry away from this State and Nation to Italy a large amount of the money paid out in wages, the loss and disadvantage of the State of New York; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby, instructed to safeguard the interests of this State from this threatened Italian invasion; and, further, be it

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and is hereby, requested to cause a rigid enforcement of the emigration laws and all laws affecting the importation of foreign labor at the several ports of entry to this country.

In speaking of his resolutions, Mr. Minton said: "Cables from Italy state that steamship agents are flooding that country with posters to attract laborers to this country. I want to see our own people, our native and naturalized citizens, employed in preference to this labor. Our people are endeavoring to live as American citizens and they should be protected. These Italian laborers herd together in shanties and never assimilate with our people. The tunnel is built in the lands of our people and by the money of our people. It should be built by the work of our people. I am against any measures which will take the work of even one man from our people and give it to an imported Italian."

CARNEGIE AND RAPID TRANSIT.

Mr. McDonald's Contract Said to Have Caused Trouble in the Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 22.—Francis T. F. Lovejoy's resignation as Secretary of the Carnegie Steel Company, it was asserted to-day, was caused by a bid on steel work for the New York Rapid Transit $35,000,000 tunnel. Other changes are likely to be made by Andrew Carnegie.

A. R. Peacock, General Sales Agent and First Vice President, it is rumored, is slated to go, and W. C. Temple, it is alleged, is to succeed him. When bids on the steel work in the tunnel were asked for months ago the Carnegie Company gave prices. There was no limit of time for acceptance, it is said, and at that time prices were 33 per cent. lower than now.

Among iron and steel manufacturers today it was rumored that Andrew Carnegie is angry over the giving of this option. It is said that Mr. McDonald, having secured the tunnel contract and having based his estimates on those given him by the Carnegie Steel Company, insists that the contract for the iron and steel be fulfilled.

Reports have been current in this city for several days that John B. McDonald, the contractor for the rapid transit tunnel, was to have the benefit of a favorable contract with the Carnegie Company for iron and steel. Neither Andrew Carnegie nor Mr. McDonald could be seen last evening in regard to the report from Pittsburg that the contract had been productive of trouble in the company.

DAY'S BUSINESS $10,000,000.

American Woolen Company Opens Its Fall Line of Samples.

The American Woolen Company, popularly known as the trust, opened its Fall line of samples to the trade yesterday. As early as 7 A. M. a large number of buyers were on hand.

By 1 o'clock upward of 300 men were in line waiting to place orders, to make sure of early delivery. When the day's sales were footed up, it was found that more than $10,000,000 worth of business had been booked.

FILIPINOS LOSE A TOWN

Americans Drive Insurgents from Taal, in Batangas, Capturing Cannon and Rifles.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—Two companies of the Forty-sixth Infantry, under Major Johnson, and three companies of the Thirty-eighth Infantry, commanded by Major Muir, defeated 800 insurgents at Taal, Province of Batangas, Saturday, taking the town. The United States gunboat Marietta also shelled the place. The insurgents had four cannon, two of which were captured. Two Americans were wounded, and ten insurgent dead were found on the field.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Gen. Otis informs the War Department of recent military operations in the Philippines in the following dispatch:

"Manilla, Jan. 21.

"Major Johnson, commanding battalion Forty-sixth Infantry, Wheaton's brigade, reports from Lemery, 18th and 20th inst. drove enemy through Balayang eastward, morning 18th capturing seventeen rifles, one field piece; few hours later through Calaca, captured four prisoners, four horses and equipments, six rifles, killed three insurgents; advanced toward Lemery that afternoon, captured enemy's outpost, three men, six horses; advanced on Lomery, 5 o'clock P. M., enemy strongly intrenched; sent by navy gunboat to Batangas for assistance when three companies Muir's battalion Thirty-eighth sent to Taal, insurgent headquarters.

"Johnson drove enemy through Lemery on Taal, where he attacked southern portion of city, and Muir northern portion; enemy dispersed, retreating in many directions; Johnson's casualties, one man killed, one seriously and two slightly wounded; four field pieces, and quantity rifles captured. This movement of Johnson's ably conducted and important in results.

"Enemy reported in large force and heavily intrenched at and near Santa Cruz, Laguna de Bay. Schwan swinging his troops on that point, his left at town of Bay, few miles east Calamba, his right consisting of cavalry at City of Tayabas."

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The following list of casualties was received to-day at the War Department from Gen. Otis, under date of Manila, Jan. 21:

Deaths.—Variola, Dec. 28, John Goodling, H, Thirteenth Infantry; Dec. 31, Everett Barker, G; Jan. 13, William B. Sisk, F, Thirty-third Infantry; dysentery, Jan. 12, John C. Bottorff, D, Twenty-third Infantry; Jan. 11, William Brady, H, Ninth Infantry; Jan. 16, James Ross, E, Thirty-fifth Infantry; Jan. 17, William McQuade, Sergeant, G, Third Artillery; chronic diarrhea, Jan. 14, Frank House, F, Fourth Infantry; rupture of aortic aneurism, Jan. 15, George Gatewood, K, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Wounds in Action.—Jan. 12, Peter Madden, B, Fourth Cavalry; Jan. 18, Charles Singleman, G, Eleventh Cavalry; found in Rio Agno Bautista, Luzon, covered with incised wounds, Jan. 6. Joseph Crispi, musician, A, Seventeenth Infantry; tuberculosis, Jan. 16, Robert Mills, Corporal, E, Eleventh Cavalry; pneumonia. Bert Myers, G, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Jan. 17, Walter Harris, E, Fortieth Infantry; gunshot, accidental, Jan. 12, Clarence Barkla, Corporal, M, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Missionaries for the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—The Methodist Church is about to begin active missionary work in the Philippines under the supervision of Bishop J. H. Thoburn. The first missionaries to be sent to Manila are Miss J. E. Wismer, Miss Mary A. Cody, and Dr. Norton of Ohio and Miss Mostes of Michigan. They will sail on the China on Wednesday, accompanied by Miss E. Anderson, who is going to do missionary work in the Malay archipelago.

Wheeler Leaves Manila To-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The War Department received a cablegram from Gen. Otis to-day stating that Gen. Wheeler will sail from Manila Wednesday on the transport Warren for the United States, by way of Guam and Honolulu.

Plague Statistics from Manila.

MANILA, Jan. 22.—The plague statistics now show a total of fourteen cases and eleven deaths.

CUBAN LAW REFORM.

Judicial System Throughout the Island to be Purged of Abuses.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—The newly appointed Law Reform Commission will begin work almost immediately. Among the principal innovations will be the establishment of Police Correctional Courts, presided over by salaried Judges. The judicial system throughout the island will be made to lend itself to the speedy handling of cases in order that justice may be obtained without delay. At the same time facility to appeal will be granted.

Severe enactments will be instituted against perjury, the commission being of opinion that a few severe sentences will go a long way toward stopping that crime. Procurators are to be abolished. They are a class of "runners" between the courts and the lawyers, often receiving money from both parties to litigation, and being quite unnecessary.

La Lucha Compliments Gen. Wood.

HAVANA, Jan. 22.—La Lucha says today:

"Gen. Wood is a statesman rather than a soldier. This is exemplified in his latest decree, in which he softens the harsh and abrupt rules of the military régime, and aims to stimulate civil procedure, as well as to avoid any confusion between the military and the civil authorities."

CHANGES IN AN ARMY BOARD.

Secretary Root Reorganizes the Ordnance and Fortifications Board.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Secretary of War Root issued an order to-day almost entirely reorganizing the Board of Ordance and Fortifications, Major Gen. N. A. Miles, who is ex officio Chairman of the board, is the only member of the former board retained. The new members are Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers; Brig. Gen. A. R. Buffington, Chief of Ordnance; Col. John I. Rodgers of the Fifth Artillery, and Thomas J. Henderson of Illinois. Mr. Henderson, who is the only civilian on the board, succeeds Thomas Joseph Outhwaite of Ohio.

The military members of the board who have been relieved from further services are Col. Royal T. Frank, formerly of the First Artillery, retired; Capt. Charles B. Wheeler of the Ordnance Department, and Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers.

It is said that there is no special significance in the action of the Secretary in this matter beyond a desire to recognize the supreme importance of the board, which is charged with the duty of protecting our extensive sea coast from foreign attack, and to include in its membership the best military talent possible under existing conditions of the service.

CALLS DURKEE CLAIMS A FRAUD.

Secretary Gage Wires that They Are Without Foundation.

QUINCY, Ill., Jan. 22.—Secretary of the Treasury Gage wired The Quincy Whig today:

"No foundation for alleged Durkee claims."

This was in reply to a query concerning the sale of $12,000 worth of bonds in this city, based on claims of men representing the so-called Durkee heirs, to whom it is asserted is due from the United States $260,000,000 on first mortgage Union Pacific bonds.

A great many of these bonds have been sold throughout the country at par.

GEN. STANTON SERIOUSLY ILL.

Small Hopes for the Recovery of the Fighting Paymaster.

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 22.—Brig. Gen. T. H. Stanton, United States Army, retired, formerly Paymaster General of the army, and generally known as the "Fighting Paymaster," is lying dangerously ill at his home in this city. There are small hopes entertained of his recovery. His trouble is a general breaking down of his system, and is complicated by grip. Gen. Stanton is one of the best known and best liked men in the army, having served with distinction throughout the West.

He earned his title of "Fighting Paymaster" by always insisting on being transferred to the line when there was any trouble with the Indians.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

ST. PAUL ROAD WINS.

Gains a Point in Its Controversy with South Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The United States Supreme Court to-day decided the case of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company against the Railroad Commissioners of the State of South Dakota. The case involved the State law providing a maximum rate for the railroads. The Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota dismissed the bill, but to-day's opinion reverses this judgment and remands the case, with instructions, to the lower court to investigate the earnings of the road in the State so as to arrive at the equities in the case.

The opinion, written by Justice Brewer, criticised the court below for its summary disposition of the case without a proper investigation of the facts such as the case demanded. The Justice said that the evidence before the court showed that the local operating expenses were much greater than the general operating expenses of the entire system and that they amounted to or exceeded 85 per cent. He also stated that if the local operating expenses were 85 per cent. it was obvious that under the schedule prescribed by the Commissioners there would be nothing left by way of profit or reward to the stockholders.

Seaboard Air Line.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 22.—The new application for an injunction by Thomas F. Ryan against the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and others, which was set for hearing in the United States Circuit Court here to-morrow, was to-day, by Judge Waddill, continued and set for hearing on Friday, Feb. 2. The continuance was on a motion of Ryan's counsel and with the consent of counsel for the defendants.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Carleton Club was again a winner last night in the tourney of the Inter-Club League of Brooklyn, bowling one of the highest scores of the tournament against Hanover Club. Crescent Club defeated Columbian Club with over 200 pins to spare. Brooklyn Bicycle Club won from Aurora Grata Club. Knickerbocker Field Club got the best of Lincoln Club in a hotly contested series, winning by less than forty pins for six games. Scores:

AT HANOVER CLUB.

Hanover Club.				Carleton Club.			
Lee	122	234	175	Stoner	161	163	142
Helmle	147	162	161	Calder	190	165	138
Ferguson	162	162	166	Lincoln	206	177	117
Tompkins	147	202	149	Weber	125	171	173
Tuttle	181	133	170	Stebbins	165	151	157
Total	759	893	821	Total	847	827	727

AT CARLETON CLUB.

Carleton Club.				Hanover Club.			
Mason	125	148	178	Rose	150	145	126
Meyer	151	170	178	Strose	113	119	178
Clarke	157	124	168	Price	138	137	123
A. S. Pros-key	155	163	230	Kitching	175	194	151
Schwartje	234	193	205	Grosch	158	146	194
Total	872	798	950	Total	734	741	772

Grand totals—Carleton Club, 5,030; Hanover Club, 4,720.

AT COLUMBIAN CLUB.

Columbian Club.				Crescent A. C.			
Corcoran	153	135	181	Beard	166	166	167
Howard	181	157	166	Maguire	168	154	157
Sullivan	113	125	148	Pilkington	152	157	163
Langan	189	175	149	Edwards	171	129	145
Judge	176	164	189	Parkinson	177	161	147
Total	812	756	833	Total	854	767	779

AT CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB.

Crescent A. C.				Columbian.			
Bull	173	160	178	O'Connor	113	176	179
Meserole	160	167	156	Keiley	189	152	168
Doyle	147	230	158	Haggerty	236	119	140
Anderson	152	181	144	Schaefer	152	151	133
Kelsey	180	176	192	Maxwell	142	177	174
Total	812	914	828	Total	832	775	797

Grand totals—Crescent A. C., 5,054; Columbian, Club, 4,805.

AT AURORA GRATA CLUB.

Aurora Grata Club.				Brooklyn B. C.			
Cook	141	138	131	Lewis	159	179	141
Naylor	163	136	171	Ackerson	149	150	145
Gooderson	153	169	165	Urquhart	126	136	132
Page	143	189	159	Kline	130	134	140
Parker	138	150	173	Joslin	143	188	193
Total	738	773	799	Total	707	787	751

AT BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB.

Brooklyn B. C.				Aurora Grata.			
Gelhaus	181	136	136	Little	160	166	147
Reiffarth	152	122	117	Tucker	121	118	132
Gardiner	158	170	180	McMullen	119	190	159
Matthews	183	139	233	McElroy	198	159	167
Worth	144	149	180	Beard	159	114	157
Total	818	716	846	Total	777	747	762

Grand total—Brooklyn Bicycle Club, 4,625; Aurora Grata Club, 4,496.

AT LINCOLN CLUB.

Lincoln Club.				Knickerbocker F. C.			
Higgins	155	204	171	Blossfield	144	150	154
Wicks	157	124	165	Bennett	201	157	149
Allen	133	148	133	Fam	150	150	125
Pomeroy	125	202	136	Holmes, Sr.	136	155	161
Stoutenburh	169	226	96	Holmes, Jr.	158	172	163
Total	739	904	701	Total	789	784	753

AT KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Knickerbocker F. C.				Lincoln Club.			
Walton	179	184	158	Olmstead	190	203	153
Silleck	151	165	158	Holdridge	126	185	187
Fishbeck	169	165	147	Rossen	143	128	176
Halstead	139	151	155	Young	149	140	168
Boocock	134	157	151	Steinbugler	156	140	125
Total	763	822	769	Total	764	791	749

Grand total—Knickerbocker Field Club, 4,680; Lincoln Club, 4,648.

The Orientals, by winning two games in the Columbia League last night, won the championship with a record of twenty victories and one defeat. Before the series began last night the Corinthians and Orientals were tied for first place. In the first game the Corinthians defeated the Audubons easily, and in the second game the Orientals also found the Audubons easy to defeat. Then came the game between the leaders for the championship. The game was close throughout, the Orientals winning by 34 pins. Their victory was practically due to the splendid bowling of Rothermel. He made a score of 236 on seven strikes and three spares. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 101; Baker, 164; Mulford, 185; Holden, 175; Schaeffer, 217. Total, 932.
Audubon—Springer, 134; Adair, 104; Apt, 114; Petrie, 143; Brand, 151. Total, 646.

SECOND GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 178; Lehnert, 136; Vogel, 161; Rothermel, 195; Gilhaus 202. Total, 872.
Audubon—Springer, 145; Adair, 148; Apt, 135; Petrie, 141; Brand, 146. Total, 715.

THIRD GAME.

Oriental—Mitchell, 169; Lehnert, 156; Vogel, 186; Rothermel, 236; Gilhaus, 189. Total, 936.
Corinthian—S. Walter, 186; Baker, 153; Mulford, 162; Holden, 202; Schaeffer, 199. Total, 902.

The Orchards easily outplayed the Bronxdale and Borough teams in the North Side National League last night. The Bronxdale team won from he Boroughs. Wilckens of the Orchards made the best individual showing. He made an average of 194 for two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 164; Lankanau, 177; Steffens, 194; Schroeder, 170; Wilckens, 211. Total, 916.
Borough—Carstens, 176; McIntosh, 124; Grau, 99; Spellman, 164; Bruno, 149. Total, 712.

SECOND GAME.

Bronxdale—Ferber, 162; H. Hiers, 152; Mahoney, 171; E. Hiers, 145; Balz, 157. Total, 787.
Borough—Carstens, 181; Gorman, 116; Grau, 102; Spellman, 177; Bruno, 126. Total, 723.

THIRD GAME.

Orchard—Ochs, 176; Lankanau, 129; Steffens, 180; Schroeder, 148; Wilckens, 178. Total, 811.
Bronxdale—Ferber, 126; H. Hiers, 119; Mahoney, 166; E. Hiers, 117; Balz, 141. Total, 669.

The Morningsides turned out a score of 981 in their game with the Riverdales in the American National tourney last night. Doncourt's score of 251 in this game is the second best score of the tourney. The Morningsides also defeated the South Paw team of Brooklyn by a score of 990 to 889. The South Paws won their game with the Riverdales by nearly 300 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

South Paw—Martin, 169; Medicus, 166; Rendell, 209; Bierschenk, 177; Jenkins, 214. Total, 935.
Riverdale—Brodbeck 185; Graef, 179; Merten, 142; E. Ebling, 138. Total, 644.

SECOND GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 193; Demmler, 194; Doncourt, 251; Eiche, 153; Klingelhoffer, 199. Total, 981.
Riverdale—Merten, 165; Graef, 137; Brodbeck, 118, E. Ebling, 193. Total, 643.

THIRD GAME.

Morningside—Clinch, 171; Demmler, 210; Doncourt, 182; Eiche, 149; Klingelhoffer, 188. Total, 900.
South Paw—Martin, 193; Medicus, 183; Rendell, 175; Bierschenk, 163; Jenkins, 175. Total, 889.

The Defendam Council failed to send a team to bowl in the Royal Arcanum League at the Tennis Club alleys last night and forfeited its games with the Our Council second team and New York Council second team. Yonkers Council won its games with the Our No. 2 team. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Our No. 2—Milne, 139; Weberoth, 138; Loughery, 116; Schiff, 171; Dent, 176. Total, 740.
Defendam—Forfeited.

SECOND GAME.

New York No. 2—Schroeder, 165; Gay, 85; Crookston, 115; May, 197; Snover, 165. Total, 727.
Defendam—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Yonkers—Barnes, 189; Brewer, 149; C. R. Lawrence, 131; Hunt, 169; A. O. Lawrence, 132. Total, 770.
Our No. 2—Wragge, 140; Wenderoth, 115; Loughery, 99; Schiff, 156; Dent, 169. Total, 679.

In Section No. 2 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament at the Arcade alleys last night the Accident Club won two games, defeating the Glendales and Defenders. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Accident—Walter, 130; Elter, 146; Acker, 135; Hoch, 169; Brann, 149. Total, 729.
Glendale—Laine, 121; Kreter, 107; Lehr, 127; Stutterheim, 155; Schneider, 178. Total, 687.

SECOND GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 160; Kreter, 168; Lehr, 128; Stutterheim, 152; Schneider, 193. Total, 781.
Defender—Fleckenstein, 139; Rosenfeld, 165; Hadeler, 143, Goetz, 134; Meier, 177. Total, 758.

THIRD GAME.

Accident—Walter, 194; Elter, 166; Acker, 160; Hoch, 145; Brann, 147. Total, 821.
Defender—Fleckenstein, 163; Rosenfeld, 111; Hadeler, 131; Goetz, 158; Meier, 173. Total, 736.

The Belvidere Club scored a double victory in the Harlem League last night, and if it wins its two remaining games there will be a tie among the Washington, Knickerbocker, and Belvidere Clubs for first prize. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 179; Newkirk, 182; Rehbein, 159; Lockwood, 157; Helles, 223. Total, 900.
Boulevard—Dumble, 178; Howard, 153; Darrell, 144; Wenderer, 172; Vetter, 169. Total, 816.

SECOND GAME.

Lotus—Warmuth, 150; Heath, 180; Sieburg, 150; Rehm, 215; W. Joseph, 203. Total, 898.
Boulevard—Dumble, 169; Howard, 179; Darrell, 174; Wenderer, 179; Vetter, 171. Total, 872.

THIRD GAME.

Belvidere—Hotaling, 155; Newkirk, 152; Rehbein, 190; Lockwood, 166; Hellen, 180. Total, 873.
Lotus—Warmuth, 150; Heath, 184; Sieburg, 148; Rehm, 150; W. Joseph, 181. Total, 813.

The fine work of A. E. Smith of Gilbert Council in the Brooklyn Royal Arcanum tournament enabled Gilbert Council to win both its games at Trainor's alleys. De Forest Council also won. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Forest Council—Arps, 179; Kruse, 159; Waldenberg, 114; Cadieu, 157; Maas, 168. Total, 777.
Gramercy Council—Andrews, 130; Hallowell, 136; Christman, 116; Harper, 179; Schmidt, 146. Total, 707.

SECOND GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 210; Fuller, 179; Hager, 182; Bierds, 186; Van Tassel, 163. Total, 920.
Gramercy Council—Andrews, 150; Hallowell, 192; Christman, 167; Harper, 111; Schmidt, 121. Total, 741.

THIRD GAME.

Gilbert Council—Smith, 193; Fuller, 148; Hager, 180; Bierds, 169; Van Tassel, 182. Total, 872.
De Forest Council—Arps, 158; Kruse, 167; Waldenberg, 141; Cadieu, 159; Maas, 169. Total, 794.

De Long Council added two more to its list of victories last night in the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament by defeating both J. F. Price and Philadelphos Councils. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

De Long Council—Rosner, 123; Coolidge, 101; Hodgson, 150; James, 144; Healy, 149. Total, 667.
J. F. Price Council—Traver, 137; Lorentz, 184; Campman, 120; Stewart, 79; Serenbetz, 138. Total, 658.

SECOND GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 154; Brown, 135; Kolyer, 148; Clark, 109; Alexander, 126. Total, 672.
J. F. Price Council—Traver, 122; Lorentz, 149; Campman, 126; Ostreicher, 141; Serenbetz, 115. Total, 653.

THIRD GAME.

Philadelphos Council—Lynch, 118; Brown, 137; Kolyer, 163; Clark, 135; Alexander, 167. Total, 720.
De Long Council—Rosner, 176; Coolidge, 183; Hodgson, 125; James, 104; Healy, 168. Total, 756.

The opening series in Section No. 1 of the United Bowling Clubs' tournament were decided at the Germania alleys last night. The Fidelias won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Fidelia—Kibbel, 165; Heespers, 111; Koster, 179; Foege, 185; S. Timm, 190. Total, 830.
Oriental—Schneider, 119; Krevenburg, 161; Oest, 136; Forsyth, 142; Stumpfel, 173. Total, 731.

SECOND GAME.

Woodland—A. Stahl, Jr., 145; Schwartz, 97; Hotz, 137; Dursch, 157; Dittrich, 129. Total, 665.
Oriental—Schneider, 132; Krevenburg, 154; Oest, 118; Forsyth, 151; Stumpfel, 131. Total, 686.

THIRD GAME.

Fidelia—Kibbel, 161; Heespers, 134; Koster, 144; Foege, 165; S. Timm 200. Total, 804.
Woodland—A. Stahl, Jr., 130; Schwartz, 132; Hotz, 108; Dittrich, 155; Dursch, 120. Total, 645.

Three games of the Brooklyn Arlington National Bowling Tournament were played last night at Arlington Hall. None of the scores was so high as to affect the lead which the Imperial team holds in the tournament. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Monarch No. 2—Martin, 158; Fox, 137; Baxter, 129; Kramer, 159; Hasenzahl, 167. Total, 741.
Arlington—Harloe, 200; Addicks, 172; McAuliffe, 148; Harms, 145; C. Kelly, 156. Total, 821.

SECOND GAME.

Chauncey—Klie, 185; Brady, 154; Fels, 204; Mertz, 141; Buckholtz, 189. Total, 873.
Monarch No. 2—Martin, 184; Fox, 199; Baxter, 129; Kramer, 159; Hasenzahl,

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G.
222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000 Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

G. Sidenberg & Kraus,
BANKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Transact a general Banking Business.
Interest allowed on deposits.
Orders for Stocks and Bonds executed for cash or on margin.
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11, 13, 15, & 17 Broad St.
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Orders executed for investment or on margin. Interest allowed on deposits subject to check at sight. Railroads reorganized and trade combinations effected. Act as Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors.
U. S. Bonds, all issues, bought and sold.
[202 FIFTH AV., cor. 25th St.
487 BROADWAY, Silk Exge Bldg.
Branch Offices: 49 WORTH ST. & 39 Thomas St.
87 HUDSON ST., Mercantile Ex.
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New York. Brooklyn.

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Members New York Stock Exchange,
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STOCKS, BONDS AND INVESTMENTS.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION OF
Duluth, Missabe, & Northern Railway Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, dated Jan. 1, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Seventy-five (75) of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company were this day drawn for redemption in accordance with the requirements of Article Five of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

1256	1514	1633	2413	2951	3274
1263	1516	1646	2440	2953	3391
1272	1645	1650	2463	2982	3405
1312	1674	1680	2489	3015	3432
1335	1709	2057	2525	3017	3437
1347	1725	2068	2577	3054	3447
1379	1743	2097	2585	3069	3466
1414	1828	2156	2592	3102	3485
1432	1833	2235	2599	3167	3486
1463	1856	2329	2601	3174	3489
1486	1885	2330	2650	3187	
1498	1904	2336	2674	3215	
1501	1911	2361	2751	3269	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases February 21, 1900, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.
New York, January 22d, 1900.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the seventy-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.
FRED. C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Company of New York.
E. V. CARY,
of Duluth, Missabe & Northern Railway Company.
FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public, New York County.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds will be paid at this office on or after the 2d of February, 1900, at 105 per centum and interest, say $1,055.17 per bond.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
$5,568,483.90
OF
3½% Corporate Stock
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Exempt from all Taxation in the State of New York, except for State Purposes.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, GUARDIANS, AND OTHERS HOLDING TRUST FUNDS ARE AUTHORIZED, BY CHAPTER 65 OF THE LAWS OF 1889, TO INVEST IN THIS STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, at his office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until
Tuesday, the 23d Day of January, 1900,
at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or a part of the following-described Registered Stock of the City of New York, bearing interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, to wit:

$2,000,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	$368,483 90	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR HIGH SCHOOLS AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
[illegible] 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR A NEW HALL OF RECORDS. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	300,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR CONSTRUCTING A PUBLIC DRIVEWAY ALONG THE HARLEM RIVER. Principal payable November 1, 1940.
800,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR. Principal payable November 1, 1940.		
500,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR SCHOOL-HOUSES AND SITES THEREFOR IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. Principal payable November 1, 1940.	1,650,000 00	CORPORATE STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FOR THE NEW AQUEDUCT. Principal payable October 1, 1919.

A Deposit of TWO PER CENT. (in money or certified check on a National or State Bank in the City of New York) required.
For fuller information, see CITY RECORD. Copies to be procured at No. 2 City Hall.
BIRD S. COLER, Comptroller,
THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
JANUARY 9, 1900.

FINANCIAL.

International Zinc Co., Ltd.
SHARES ADVANCE JAN. 25TH TO 85c.

Purchasers at present price,
75c. Per Share,
secure 16% on their investment and the regular monthly dividend, payable Feb. 1st to all shareholders of record Jan. 25th.

Applications for stock at 75c. per share must bear date not later than Thursday, Jan. 25th, 1900.

Such applications, accompanied by remittance, will be received at either of the following offices of the fiscal agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO., Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
409 The Rookery, Chicago.

THE TRUST CO. OF AMERICA,
149 BROADWAY,
(Northwest Corner Liberty St.)
CAPITAL . $2,500,000
SURPLUS . $2,500,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances,
subject to cheque through the New York Clearing House or payable at sight, and on Certificates of Deposit.

Acts as Trustee, Receiver, Committee, Executor, Guardian, Administrator, Assignee, Registrar and Transfer and Fiscal Agent.

Is a legal depository for Court and Trust Funds.

Loans Money on Bond and Mortgage.

Special attention given to the management of real estate and the collection and remittance of rents.

Carefully selected securities for investment always on hand.

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ASHBEL P. FITCH, President. WM. BARBOUR, Vice-President.
WM. H. LEUPP, Vice-President. H. S. MANNING, Vice-President.
LAWRENCE O. MURRAY, Trust Officer.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.
THOMAS C. CLARKE, Jr., Asst. Sec'y.
ALBERT L. BANISTER, Treasurer.
W. HUNT HALL, Asst. Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:
ASHBEL P. FITCH, WILLIAM E. SPIER,
WILLIAM BARBOUR, ANSON R. FLOWER,
HENRY S MANNING, HENRY S. REDMOND,
SAMUEL A. MAXWELL, JOHN R. HEGEMAN,
MYRON T. HERRICK, C. L. HUDSON,
CHAS. F. CUTLER, S. C. T. DODD,
EMERSON McMILLIN, WILLARD BROWN,
H. O. HAVEMEYER, PHILIP LEHMAN,
JAMES M. DONALD, EDWARD F. CRAGIN,
GEORGE CROCKER, GEO. BLUMENTHAL,
J. WILLIAM CLARK, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER,
JOEL F. FREEMAN. FRANK JAY GOULD.

MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY.
WALL STREET, Corner NASSAU, NEW YORK.
Capital & Surplus, - $1,500,000
OFFICERS.
JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
JOHN KEAN, AMOS T. FRENCH, } Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Secretary.
W. NORTH DUANE, Treasurer.

Bankers' Trust Co. of N. Y.
10 WALL STREET.
Capital & Surplus, $3,000,000.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis B. Leggett, } Vice Presidents.
Louis V. Bright, }
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.

NATIONAL CITY BANK
NEW STOCK.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
LADD, WOOD & KING,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
AND
Dealers in Investment Securities,
31 PINE ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Outside Securities a Specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

PROPOSALS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 24th, 1900.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of the Central Trust Co., Executor.)
112 shs. Central Fire Works Co. Pfd.
9 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Insurance Co.
$500 Montauk Club, B'klyn, 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bond.
60 shs. Bedford Riding Academy.
500 shs. Camden Land Co. of Maine.
32 shs. Thomas A. Edison Polyform Co.
10 shs. Brooklyn Turkish Bath Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.
(By order of Executors.)
100 shs. Gansevoort Bank.
5 shs. 12th Ward Bank.
50 shs. State Trust Co.
(By order of Administratrix.)
10 shs. Dobbs Ferry Bank.
50 shs. Bemis Car Box Co.
400 shs. American Pneumatic Tool Co.
(For Account of Whom It may Concern.)
16 shs. Woodcliff Land Improvement Co.
50 shs. City Trust Co.
500 shs. North American Trust Co.
6 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
25 shs. Bank of Manhattan Co.
15 shs. State Trust Co.
5 shs. National Union Bank.
34 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
58 shs. Phenix National Bank.
32 shs. Yellow Pine Pfd.
$200 New York Athletic Club 6 p. c. Bds., 1903.
$200 New York Athletic Club 2d 5 p. c. Bds., 1910.
15 shs. Metropolitan Plate Glass Ins. Co.
160 shs. Troy Steel Co. (hyp'd.)
12 shs. Bank of Metropolis.
14 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
7 shs. Bank of America.
60 shs. North American Trust Co.
2 shs. New York Life Ins. and Trust Co.
10 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
10 shs. State Trust Co.
40 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
50 shs. Westchester Trust Co.
$18,000 Vicks., Shrev. & Pacific R. R. 1st assenting 6 p. c. Bds., 1920.
$2,000 Peo., Dec. & Evans. R. R. 2d 5 p. c. bds., 1926.
$26,000 Sav., Fla. & West. R. R. 1st 6 p. c. bds., 1934.
$7,500 Brooklyn City R. R. 1st consld. 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
35 shs. Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank.
25 shs. National Park Bank.
40 shs. Bank of America.
63 shs. American Surety Co.
10 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Standard Coal & Iron Co.
20 shs. Morning Star Consld. Mining Co.
250 shs. Armstrong Real Estate & Impt. Co.
175 shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
300 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., pfd.
500 shs. San Diego Land & Town Co., common.
560 shs. Denver Union Water Co., pfd.
50 shs. Forest Hotel Co., Lakewood, N. J.
81 shs. International Express Co.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
10 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
32 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. North American Trust Co.
175 shs. Empire State Phosphate Co.
3 shs. American Exchange Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of New York.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
8 shs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
7 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
100 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
7 shs. Madison (Wis.) Gas and Elec. Co.
$11,000 Washington Trac. and Elec. Co. Coll. Trust 4½ p. c. Bds., 1949.
10 shs. Trust Co. of America.
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
500 shs. Yellow Pine Co., common (Hypd.)
40 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Celluloid Co.
6 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., Pfd.
70 shs. Empire Steel and Iron Co., common.
$2,000 Lotos Club 2d Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1904.
5 shs. United States Trust Co.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
10 shs. Leather Manfr's Nat'l Bank.
15 shs. Home Insurance Co.
300 shs. Jos. Ladue Gold Mining & Devl'p Co., Pfd.
4 shs. Phenix Insurance Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Butchers' & Drovers' Bank.
25 shs. State Trust Co.
100 shs. Gray National Telautograph Co.
15 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS
Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1900,
AT 12:30 P. M.
At the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
3 shares Continental National Bank of New York, $100 each.
10 shares National Bro'dway Bank, $25 each.
51 shares Gerbereux Flynn Company, $100 each. (hypothecated.)
45 shares Gerebereux Flynn Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
18 shares Gerbereux Flynn Company, $100 each, (hypothecated.)
$191,000 Tidal Oil Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, June, 1897, coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
$19,000 Tidal Oil Co. 1st mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, Dec., 1898, coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

Office of the Consolidation Coal Company,
44 South Street, Baltimore, Maryland,
January 16th, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of Two Dollars per share on the Capital Stock, payable at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York, on and after February 1st, 1900. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. January 25th, 1900, and reopen at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
T. K. STUART, Secretary.

AT 12 M.
On Monday, January the eighth, 1900, the following Mobile City Bonds, issued 1881, were drawn for retirement, viz.:
Nos. 3523, 3659, 3730, 3781, 3802, 3913, and 3942.
Holders of these bonds will take notice that on and after the first of February, 1900, these bonds will be paid in full with one month's interest, upon presentation, by the First National Bank, Mobile, Ala., and will not bear interest after said date.
CHAS. D. WILLOUGHBY,
Cashier First National Bank, Mobile, Ala.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
St. Louis, Mo., January 2, 1900.
Preferred Capital Stock Dividend No. 3.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1¾ PER CENT. on the preferred capital stock of the company be declared and paid on Thursday, Feb. 1st, 1900, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 65 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business Wed., Jan. 10, 1900. Transfer books will close Jan. 10, 1900, and reopen Sat., Feb. 3, 1900. WILLIAM McMILLAN, Treasurer.

The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York.
37 & 39 Liberty St. and 44½ & 46 Maiden Lane.
NEW YORK, Jan. 10, 1900.
The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ Per Cent., and an extra dividend of One-Half Per Cent, payable at the company's offices on Feb. 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, Jan. 13, and reopened Friday, Feb. 2.
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Jan. 22, 1900.
The coupons due Feb. 1st, 1900, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Co., and the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern Railroad Company
First Mortgage 5% Bonds.
Coupons due February 1st, 1900, from the abovementioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of Henry Marquand & Co., 100 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Standard Rope and Twine Company
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
COUPONS DUE FEBRUARY 1st on the above will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Manhattan Trust Company, Wall and Nassau Streets, New York City.
JOSEPH G. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE
Northern Pacific Railway Company
Mills Building, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, there were declared from the net earnings of the company a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. on said common stock, both to be paid Feb. 5, 1900, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Jan. 11, 1900.
For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of this company will be closed at 3 P. M on Jan. 11, 1900, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Jan. 23, 1900.
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
By GEORGE H. EARL, Secretary.
23 Wall Street.
New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
The transfer books of the Voting Trustees for Common Stock Trust Certificates of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY will close in New York and Berlin at 3 P. M. on Jan. 11, 1900, and will reopen at 10 A. M on Jan. 23, 1900.
On Feb. 5, 1900, the Voting Trustees will be prepared to distribute the above dividends, aggregating two per cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, when received by them, among the parties entitled thereto, as the same appear of record on their books when closed as above.
J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York,
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin,
Agents for Voting Trustees.

The H. B. Claflin Company.
Corner of Church and Worth Sts., New York City.
January 22, 1900.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid February 1st.
Transfer books for the Preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. January 24 and reopened at 10 A. M. February 2d, 1900.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

Office of Phenix Insurance Company.
Brooklyn, N. Y., January 22, 1900.
57TH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of five per cent., (5%) payable on demand, at their branch office, No. 47 Cedar Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.
WM. A. WRIGHT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Election Notice.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:00 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, January 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.

Election Notice.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.,
New York, January 13, 1900.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held in the Company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 13, 1900, at 9:30 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held in the same office on the same day, at 12:00 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1900, at 3:00 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Wednesday, March 14, 1900, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meetings of the registered holders of the General Mortgage Bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, pursuant to the General Mortgage of May 15, 1888, and of the holders of the Preferred Income and Sinking Fund Debentures of said Company, pursuant to the Deed of Trust of May 1, 1879, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, February 7, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, and 2 o'clock P. M., respectively. The Voting Register of the said General Mortgage Bonds and the Transfer Books of the said Debentures will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, January 31, 1900, and reopen on Friday, February 23, 1900.
HY. TACON, Secretary.
Mobile, Ala., January 20, 1900.

Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company will be held on the thirteenth day of February, 1900, at Two o'clock, at the registered office of the company, No. 60 Grand Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, only stockholders of record on the twenty-third day of January are entitled to vote at this meeting. W. A. TOWNER, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 15, 1900.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE FIGGE Slaughtering Company, Limited.—Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Figge Slaughtering Company, Limited, is called and will be held at Numbers 631 to 635 West Fortieth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at half past four o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the said Company be forthwith dissolved.
Dated January 4th, 1900.
CHAS. HUTWELKER, Secy.

Peoria & Eastern Railway Co.
Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Co. for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Illinois, on Wednesday, February 14th, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will close February 1st, 1900, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. February 15th, 1900.
J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES GAS LIGHT & COKE CO.
(of Chicago).
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of The Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Adams Street and Michigan Avenue, on Saturday, February 10, 1900, at 11 o'clock A. M. The transfer books will close, in New York, in accordance with the by-laws, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, January 19th, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, February 13th, 1900.
C. K. G. BILLINGS, President.

New York, January 23d, 1900.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the LAFLIN & RAND POWDER COMPANY will be held at No. 99 Cedar Street, New York City, on TUESDAY, February 13th, 1900, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. for the election of Trustees of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before them.
A. W. HIGGINS, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Institute, February 1st, at 19 West 44th St., at 8 o'clock P. M. DAVID PETTIGREW, Secretary.

ACTION TO ANNUL A TRANSFER.

Defendants Are ex-Gov. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page.

The trial was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court, Special Term, Part VI., before Justice Bischoff, of the action brought by Joseph W. Pullar, through his attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser, for the annulment of a contract by which he transferred property valued at $50,000 to ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut and Alfred R. Page, at the Imperial Hotel, on the night of Oct. 14, 1897. It is alleged by the complainant that he was incompetent from the excessive use of stimulants at the time the transfer was made; that the defendants knew it, and that they threatened him with prosecution for alleged bigamy if he failed to sign the papers. He had inherited the property from a woman whom he had married several years before, although at the time he had, it is said, a wife living, from whom he had never been divorced. A peculiar feature of the case is that he is now living with the latter woman at 102 West Ninety-sixth Street, and she sat by his side in one corner of the courtroom during the proceedings yesterday.

The entire day was taken up with the examination of James T. Farrell of Hartford, a relative of the dead woman, who was present at the signing of the contract. He confirmed Gov. Waller's published statement that Pullar seemed in the full possession of his faculties and that he had taken only one glass of beer during the conference, although he took more with the rest of the party after the papers had been signed. Mr. Farrell testified that, although he had frequently met Pullar and had known him to drink beer and whisky, he had only seen him intoxicated once. He said that the real Mrs. Pullar had called upon him in Hartford and had urged him to prosecute her husband for his alleged bigamy, but Mr. Farrell said that neither before nor after the signing of the contract had any of the heirs considered such a step, though they had decided that if a compromise could not be effected that they would try to break the will leaving so much property to Pullar, on the ground that the woman had made it not knowing he was married to another at the time. The case will be continued to-day.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks firm.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Jan. 22	260,253
To date this year	7,360,285
Corresponding date last year	16,715,606

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Jan. 22	$3,175,100
To date this year	$33,657,600
Corresponding date last year	$104,695,540

Money rate: Collateral loans on call, 3@4 per cent.; at three months, 4@4½ per cent.; at six months, 4½@5 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@5 per cent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Cont. Tob. pf.	1½
American Ice	1⅝	Glucose Sugar	1¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. Dist. Tel.	2½	Manhattan	⅝
Am. Linseed pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1½
Am. Malt pf.	1	Nat. Biscuit	1½
Am. Spirits	½	N. Y. Air Brake	4
Am. Sugar Ref.	⅝	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	3⅝
Am. Sugar R. pf.	3¼	Norf. & West. pf.	¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	½	Ontario Mining	½
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	½	Peop. Gas Chi.	1
Am. Tobacco	⅜	Reading 1st pf.	⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Rep. Steel	½
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2	Rep. Steel pf.	2
Canada South	⅝	St. L. Southwest pf.	1½
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Third Ave	4
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2¼	U. S. Leather	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	⅜	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Clev., Lor. & W.	1½		
Cont. Tobacco	½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Tin Plate	⅝	Gen. Electric	1
Chi. Gt. West pf. B.	½	Nat. Steel pf.	½
Chi. Gt. West pf B.	½	Pressed Steel Car	½
Des M. & Ft. D.	½		

***

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s.	1	Iowa Cent. 1st	1½
Brook. Union El. 1st.	1¼	Kana. & Mich. 4s	2
Cent. of N. J. genl.	1	Laclede Gas 1st	1
C. & N. W. g. 7s reg.	1¼	N. Y., Sus. & W. gen. 5s	1
C., L. & W. 1st	1	Tenn., C. & I. De B. 6s	1
Erie 1st con. 7s	2		

Bonds Declined.

Det. City Gas 5s	1½	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. purchase money 4s	1½
W., D. M. Div. 4s.	1		

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Though yesterday's stock market was dull, it was strong. All day long the speculators waited for South African news, counting confidently upon reports of British victories, and advices which came from financial authorities in London encouraged optimism, though of tangible foundation for British success nothing was actually provided. Some buying of our stocks for foreign account was in evidence, though not in large volume.

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In banking circles improved sentiment rules, there being now anticipation of continuing ease in funds for some time to come. This pertains not to call loans merely, but also to arrangements for accommodation on time. The only qualifying element in the money market situation is shown in the disposition of the banks to make closer scrutiny of collateral, trust stocks being under suspicion.

According to New York bankers it is not here merely that too much assistance has been provided for trust stock flotation, it being pointed out that at practically every financial centre of the country there have been collateral uses made of raw industrial issues. This is said to be especially true as to banks in some parts of New England and in Pennsylvania and Illinois. It is not so much that loans have been made on trust stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or even dealt in on the Wall Street curb, as it is that local securities at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Chicago, Boston, and Providence have been largely accepted for collateral. In out-of-town cities the matter of the value of collateral figures less in banking estimates than the character of the borrower who signs the obligation; and to this rule are more or less attributed those congestive evidences which have recently been showing in out-of-town Exchanges.

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The coming of Candidate Bryan to New York does not this time disturb Wall Street. Four years ago his advent threatened almost a panic. Now it figures among the lighter jest in Stock Exchange flippancy. Free silver at present protrudes no thorns, and market values are not at all in a shiver over impending 16 to 1 oratory. Politics is not among the current disturbances of Wall Street sentiment.

DEALING IN LEATHER.

The dealing in Leather common yesterday was on a larger scale than for some days past, the tape at one time within less than five minutes recording sales approximating 10,000 shares at prices ranging from 17⅜ to 18⅝. It looked as if the bears were endeavoring to break the price by offering the stock in big blocks, but if that was the purpose it failed, for the price held consistently firm, all the stock offered was readily bought, and the close marked a net gain of ⅝ points.

Insiders continue to insist that the Rockefeller and other strong interests will have representation on the Board of Directors and in the direct management of the company when reorganization is effected.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit was heavily traded in yesterday, and at one time the quotation touched as high as 73, with the close at 72⅝. During the day the Street was flooded with the oft-heard stories that Vanderbilt and other substantial interests would have representation on the Directorate at the annual meeting this week. No official verification of these reports could be obtained, present Directors contenting themselves with mysterious looks and knowing smiles, and saying merely that time would tell whether there was much or little in the rumors.

TALKING OF A DIVIDEND.

In relation to the affairs of Norfolk and Western, a dispatch from Philadelphia was put out on the Street yesterday to the effect that it was "generally understood that the Directors of the company will meet some time this month and declare the regular semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock." As a matter of fact, the regular meeting should not be held until about Feb. 10, but it is now intimated that the declaration of the semi-annual dividend may be anticipated by several weeks.

SUGAR'S FRACTIONAL ADVANCE.

Though there was more or less activity in Sugar Trust stock yesterday, the variations in the quotations were inconsequential, the net change for the day marking only a fractional gain. There was no news in respect to the property, and the dealing in the stock was practically confined to traders.

ASSURE LARGER PROFITS.

The steel stocks were strong yesterday, not only in sympathy with the rest of the market, but because of the good trade outlook and the knowledge that most of the companies, having gotten off their old contracts, made when prices were lower, are now working on the new contracts which assure considerably larger profits.

BULL POOL AGAIN BUYS.

The bull pool which, for the last few days has been operating in Missouri Pacific, continued its buying yesterday, with the result that the stock showed sustained strength. It is said a short interest of the stock at 44 was covered. As on previous days, other Gould stocks were favorably affected by the buying.

INSIDE SUPPORT.

Stock Exchange houses, supposed to be acting for inside interests, were yesterday heavy buyers of Southern Pacific shares; and the Street hears that the upward movement in the stock which, for some time, has been contemplated, is now to be begun.

MORE BOND BUYING.

There was a continued demand for bonds yesterday, especialy of good railroad bonds, and quotations were generally better. This bond demand has helped the general tone of the market, which yesterday was substantially stronger, and has caused investment buying of established dividend-paying securities.

LONDON AGAIN A SELLER.

In spite of the fact that the news from South Africa was generally of a hopeful kind, London yesterday was a seller rather than a buyer. It is said that this selling may be expected now for some time, the London market realizing on American securities in order to protect its foreign and mining stocks.

AIR BRAKE STRONG.

New York Air Brake yesterday advanced a full 4 points on a report that important developments were pending which would result in a material advantage to the company.

GRANGER ISSUES ACTIVE.

The Granger issues, especially Burlington and Atchison, were for the most part active yesterday, on the improvement in wheat and reports from the West that the freight movement seemed to be growing larger instead of smaller, as some people had predicted would be the case.

HOW EARNINGS INCREASE.

There was not much trading in Northwest yesterday, though the published statement of net earnings of the road for December showed the substantial increase of $19,000. From June 1 up to the end of the year the earnings were $26,573,000, and the increase was $3,420,700.

WHY COTTON OIL DECLINES.

The weakness of American Cotton Oil common stock for some time past has caused not a little comment in Wall Street. The decline immediately upon the declaration of the last dividend especially aroused curiosity. A dealer in the trade explains the action of the stock as the result of certain operations of the company. It is alleged that in last September and October the company made very large contracts for future delivery of refined oil, predicated upon expectations of a big cotton crop, which have been disappointed. At the time these contracts were made loose crude oil was selling at 14½ cents a gallon and cottonseed was about $7.50 a ton. At present the crude oil sells at 31 cents a gallon and cottonseed at $15.50@$16 a ton.—New York News Bureau.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The December statement of the collections of internal revenue show the total receipts to have been $24,219,308, an increase over December, 1898, of $2,026,416. The total receipts for the six months of the present fiscal year were $151,780,158, an increase of $13,457,683 over the corresponding period last year.

The December receipts from the several sources of revenue, together with the increase or decrease from the corresponding month last year are given as follows:

Spirits, $10,285,108; increase, $315,782. Tobacco, $4,295,209; increase, $464,772; fermented liquors, $5,256,529; increase, $606,795; oleomargarine, $233,719; increase, $36,350; miscellaneous, $4,107,610; increase, $604,257; special taxes not elsewhere enumerated, $41,135; decrease, $1,541.

THIRD AVENUE RAILROAD.

The plan for taking up the $17,

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the market for outside securities yesterday was scarcely more active than on the days of last week, when total transactions aggregated so small an amount. There was, however, somewhat greater strength than marked the opening of the previous week, and here and there appeared buying of an excellent character that seemed to indicate favorable developments in particular issues, which may later be extended to the general list. Standard Oil continued to show significant strength, and some other issues also were in good demand, with no disposition shown to let stocks go at figures which have been brought to a fairly low level by the last two weeks of extreme dullness, accompanied by intermittent selling. Though some of the changes for the day were on the side of net losses, a larger number were found among advances, some of which were substantial.

STANDARD OIL was traded in to the extent of nearly 500 shares, the greater part of which changed hands in large lots. Buying of the stock was of the same character as has marked the trading in this issue for a number of weeks past, and it is reliably stated that practically all the stock bought recently has found its way to the hands of persons very closely connected with the company. Reports of private sales of the stock are had which indicate that insiders are anxious to procure the stock; and in some cases round lots, of as much as 100 shares, have been taken considerably above the quoted market. About half of the stock that sold yesterday changed hands at 500. This is record price for the stock, as it is equivalent to something like 502½ for the old stock. Nothing of a very definite character has yet been heard explaining this notable strength, but the character of the buying is looked upon as very significant, and it seems to be generally believed that there will shortly be an extra distribution of some kind on the stock of sufficient importance to lead to a very considerable increase over the present price. Very large advances are freely predicted in some quarters, while, on the other hand, a disposition is shown to sell the stock on account of the very large advance it has recently enjoyed. It is reported that much of the stock that has changed hands recently has been sold by persons who held the stock at very low figures. On account of most of the trading yesterday being in large lots, the stock did not fluctuate much, the highest sale of the day being made at 500 and the closing bid being 499, a net gain of 1 point.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA advanced sharply on relatively few sales, and ended the day with a considerable net gain in both the common and preferred stocks. Sales in the latter were made as high as 23½, and it closed at 23¼ bid, showing an advance of 2½ points over Saturday's final price. The common stock showed a net gain of 1 point, selling as high as 7¼ and closing at 7 bid. Buying in the stocks appeared to be for insiders. There was larger demand for the preferred stock than has appeared for several weeks.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS was very dull. Little or no change appeared in the stocks, and the bond issue, which was the only one of the three which showed any activity, sold down to 94½, and at the close was offered at 94¼.

AMALGAMATED COPPER was traded in to the extent of only 100 shares. This sale was made at 83½, and the stock closed at 82¾ bid, showing a quarter-point loss.

CALIFORNIA COPPER was bought, seemingly by insiders, from 3¼ up to 3⅜, and to the extent of 600 or 700 shares. It closed at 3⅜ bid, and showed a fractional net gain.

ST. LOUIS STREET RAILWAYS subscriptions were very strong, as a result of last week's announcement of a 15 per cent. distribution on these subscriptions. They sold in small lots at 132½ and 132, and showed a net gain of 3⅝ points.

BAY STATE GAS was traded in to the extent of probably 5,000 shares or more. It sold up to 1⅞ and closed at 1¾ bid, against 1⅝ bid on Saturday.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at 46, and remained offered at that figure. The preferred stock was offered at 80, without a bid.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	1¾	1⅞
New Amsterdam	22	23
New Amsterdam pf	47	50
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	..	94¼

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	31¼	33
American Agricultural Chemical pf	76	78
American Bicycle	15	17
American Bicycle pf	43	45
American Bicycle bonds	..	92½
American Woolen Goods	23	23½
American Woolen Goods pf., ex div.	78¾	79½
Cast-Iron Pipe	8	9
Cast-Iron Pipe pf	42½	44½
Distilling Company of America	7	7⅝
Distilling Company of America pf	23¼	24¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	41	48
Electric Boat	18	20
Electric Boat pf	..	30
Havana Commercial	21	..
Havana Commercial pf	60½	..
International Pump	15½	18
International Pump pf. ex div	62	64½
National Gramophone	56	60
National Salt	47	48
National Salt pf	78	80
National Tube	43	43¾
National Tube pf	91½	93
Otis Elevator	22	25
Otis Elevator pf	86	89
Royal Baking Powder pf	94	95½
Rubber Goods Mfg.	27	29
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	79	80
Sloss-Sheffield	28	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey	490	500
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	½	⅝

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83½
American Air Power	35	50
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Land	10	10½
Asphalt Company of America	12	13
British Columbia Copper	10	10⅝
California Copper	3⅜	3¾
Central Fireworks	12	15
Central Fireworks pf	53	58
Chicago & Alton subs	105	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new)	93	96
Electric Vehicle	..	46
Electric Vehicle pf	..	80
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	¼
Flemington Coal & Coke	20	22
General Carriage	6	6½
Illinois Transportation	2¾	3
*Markeen Copper	5	7
Mexican 5s	97½	98½
New York Transportation	9¼	9½
New England Transportation	6½	7
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	18¾	19½
St. Louis subs	132	133
Retsof	25	30
Retsof bonds	80	84
Storage Power	12¾	13¼
Superior and Boston Copper	3⅛	3 1-16
Tennessee Copper	13¾	15
Trust Company of America	197	199
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	24	25½
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke bonds	59	62

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	109½	111½
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	117	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad	235	237
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	100	102
Central Park, N. & E. River	198	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	106	108
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf	80	86
Con. Traction of N. J.	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad	375	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)	85	87
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av.	68	75
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st 5s	115	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d 5s	88	90
Nassau Electric 4s	87	90
Nassau Electric 5s	108	112
New Orleans Traction	27	28
New Orleans Traction pf	100	102
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	205
North Jersey Street Railway	27	29
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	86	89
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	200	210
Syracuse Rapid Transit	13	16
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
United Traction, Providence	108	111
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	30	31½
Worcester (Mass.) Traction bf	105	106½

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	4	7
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	72	75
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	100	103
Consolidated Gas of Newark	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	..	103
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21¾	23½
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	87½	89½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	38	40
Denver Gas 5s	..	82
Essex & Hudson Gas	35	40
Fort Wayne Gas	38	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	60	64
Indianapolis Gas	100	105
Indianapolis Gas bonds	101	103
Lafayette Gas Co	40	45
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 5s	60	65
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	38	43
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s	60	65
Mutual Gas of New York	275	290
Madison (Wis.) stock	81	83
New England Gas & Coke	19½	20½
New England Gas & Coke bonds	72½	73
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	112
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	106	109
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	38	45
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	60	65
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock	54	58
St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Standard Gas, New York	100	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf	125	..
Standard Gas 1st	115	117
Syracuse Gas stock	..	15
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	85	90
Western Gas	99	101
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	102	106

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	24	28
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	88½	89½
Hoboken Ferry, (new)	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
Union Ferry	39	40
Union Ferry bonds	100	100¾

Industrials.

American Typefounders'	51	53
Barney & Smith	10	13½
Barney & Smith pf	99	105
Barney & Smith bonds	103	106
Consolidated Rubber Tire	..	7½
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	79	81
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf	97	100
Hudson River Telephone	116	119
Lorillard Company pf	103	108
Standard Coupler	40	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter stock	23	24
Union Typewriter 1st pf	110	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	98	100

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	105	105½
Iron Steamboat	..	3
Iron Steamboat bonds	59	60

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59½@60½. There were no sales.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 9-16d per ounce, and in New York at 59¾c. Mexican silver dollars at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Argentum Juanita sold at .23, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .11½, 1,000 Elkton at $1.15, 1,000 Golden Age at .05½, 300 Isabella at $1.25, 300 Jackpot at .60, 100 Mollie Gibson at .22, 500 Mount Rosa at .65, seller 10; 100 Ontario at $8.62½, 2,000 Pharmacist at .15, and 500 Work at .31.

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Closing bids for mining stocks on the Consolidated Exchange were as follows:

Alice	.40	Phoenix G. M. Co.	.07
Adams Consolidated	.20	Potosi	.75
Belcher	.08	Quicksilver	.02½
Best & Belcher	.44	Quicksilver pf.	.07½
Breece	1.45	Savage	.15
Brunswick Con.	.32	Sierra Nevada	.48
Caledonia, B. H.	.50	Standard	2.50
Challar	.25	Small Hopes	1.00
Crown Point	.10	Victor	1.00
Chrysolite	.05	Argentum Juanita	.20
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.50	Alamo	.14
Com. T. Co. stock	.03	Anaconda	.42
Com. T. Co. bonds	.02	Cripple Creek Cons.	.15
Com. T. Co. scrip	.05	Creede & Crip. Ck.	.10
Crescent	.17	Croesus	.01
Catalpa	.22	Golden Fleece	.26
Dunkin	.12	Isabella	1.20
Deadwood Terra	.55	Mollie Gibson	.20
Eureka Consol	.15	Mount Rosa	.65
Father De Smet	.08	Pharmacist	1.44½
Gould & Curry	.20	Portland	7.20
Hale & Norcross	.35	Specimen	.10
Homestake	19.00	Union	.42
Horn Silver	1.00	Work	.31
Iron Silver	.54	Damon	.27
Kingston & Pemb	.45	Elkton	1.15
La Crosse	.14	Findley	.13½
Leadville Con.	.03	Garfield	.14½
Little Chief	.17	Jackpot	.58
Mexican	.30	Pinnacle	.25
Moulton	.20	Tornado	.40
Ontario	.08¾	Ala. Fdy. No. 2	17.30
Ophir	.65	Ala. Fdy. No. 3	.15
Occidental	.15	Ala. Fdy. No. 4	.15
Plymouth	.08	Grey Forge	.15

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 22.—In the stock market today weakness and strength were exhibited at one and the same time, making in all an irregular market, which was neither hot nor cold. Boston and Montana opened 2 points up at 272, and advanced to 279, reacting to 273 on buying by brokers who represent the old crowd in this specialty. It was rumored that they were "gunning for shorts." Fitchburg preferred lost 9 points to 110 on the breaking off of the lease negotiations between that road and the Boston and Maine. The stock of the latter was unchanged at 199½. Arcadian developed weakness, and lost from 18¼ to 16, the announcement of the closing down of one head of stamps doubtless being sufficient cause for the selling. American Zinc was firmer and gained ¼ to 16. Calumet and Hecla lost 5 to 735. Butte and Boston was quoted at 45 bid, 50 asked. Tamarack advanced 1 to 179.

At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was quoted again as the going rate, but no loans at that figure were reported. New York funds sold at par and 5 cents premium. On call money rules from 4 to 5 per cent. Time money is easily obtainable at 4½@5 per cent. for four to six months, according to collateral, and the best run of business names pass from 4½ to 5 per cent.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	6	6¼	Old Colony	..	5
Allouez	2¾	3	Old Dom	17¾	18
Arcadian	16¼	16½	Osceola	68	70
Arnold	5½	6¼	Parrot	40½	41
Ash Bed	30	50	Pioneer	1½	2¼
Atlantic	24½	25½	Quincy	130	136
Baltic	17	18	Rhode Island	4¼	4⅝
Bos. & C. C.	20	40	Santa Fé	5¼	5½
Boston & M.	275	276	Santa Ysabel	7½	8
Butte & Bos.	45	50	Shoe	30½	31½
Cal. & Hecla	730	737	Tamarack	181	182
Centennial	16	17	Utah Cons	26½	28
Franklin	14¼	14½	Washington	1⅛	1½
Humboldt	1	1⅜	White Knob	10	15
Isle Royale	23	25	Winona	4	5
Mohawk	14	15	Wolverine	39	41

Railroad Stocks.

Boston & A	240	Cen. Mass. pf.	60	65
Boston & L.	242	Fitchburg pf.	110	115
Boston & M.	199½	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	..	110½
Boston & P	300	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	..	114¾
Boston El.	95¾	W. End.	92½	93
Boston Gas 5s	80			
Central Mass.	11			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell Tel.	330	Mexican Tel.	3	3¼
Chi. Stk. Yds.	133	N. Eng. Tel.	135	140
Dom. Coal	41½	U. S. Oil	19	20
Dom. Coal pf.	115	West. El. pf.	..	68
Erie Tel.	163	Westing. El.	40¼	..

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Linseed preferred, which opened at 54⅞, advanced a point, but declined to 54¾ and closed at 54⅞. Biscuit preferred ranged from 92½ to 93, opening and closing at the latter. Metropolitan preferred opened at 77, but sold mostly from 76¼ to 76⅞, closing at the latter. Of the bonds $30,000 sold at 95¾@95½.

	High.	Low.	Close.
230 Linseed	14⅝	14½	14½
507 Linseed pf.	55	54⅜	54⅝
53 Radiator pf.	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Chic. Consol. Trac.	40¾	40¾	40¾
115 Chicago Telephone	215	215	215
25 Chi. Union Trac. pf.	75½	75	75
52 Diamond Match	122½	122	122½
225 Lake Street Elevated	13	12¾	12¾
300 Lake. Street El. ctfs	12½	11½	12
258 Metropolitan El. pf.	77	76¾	76¾
250 National Biscuit	37½	37¼	37¼
103 National Biscuit pf.	93	92½	93
40 North Chicago	225	225	225
50 South Side Elevated	100¼	100½	100½
25 West Chicago	110½	110	110½
103 Western Stone	32	32	32

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—Trading to-tional limits. There was some selling of Philadelphia Electric by politicians, who expect to get in on the ground floor of the new telephone company. The prices went off ½, as did United Gas. Welsbach Light moved up 1, to 44, while General Electric Automobile advanced to 5⅝. Philadelphia and Erie was marked up 1, to 25; then receded 1¾, to 23¼. Elsewhere changes were insignificant.

The close was steady at these bid and asked prices:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cambria	21⅝	21⅞	Phila. Trac.	96¾	97
Choctaw	33	34	Union Trac.	38⅛	38⅜
Elec. Co., Am.	12¾	12⅞	Un. Gas & Imp.	154	154½
Lehigh Val.	24⅞	25	Welsb. Light	43	45
Marsden	12½	12⅝	W. N. Y. & P.	7⅛	7¼

The Arlington Copper Mine.

At the office of C. Emory Stevens, 39 Broadway, it was said yesterday that nothing was known there as to his prospective selection as Treasurer of the company which is to work the old copper mine at Arlington, N. J. This mine has been idle for years, and it is understood that a Boston syndicate is now to take it in hand. Mr. Stevens is in the South at present, and will probably not return for several days.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, Jan. 22, 1900.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
13¼	13½	120	Am. Car & Foundry	13	13	13	13	+ ¼
60	60⅝	562	Am. Car & Found. pf.	60	60½	60	60½	+ ⅝
37⅝	38	1,010	American Ice	36⅜	38	36½	37⅝	+ 1⅝
34	34¼	440	American Cotton Oil	33½	33⅝	33½	33⅝	+ ⅝
93½	94	300	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92½	93½	92½	93½	+ 1½
30	33	400	American District Tel.	32	33½	32	33½	+ 2½
14⅜	14⅝	400	American Linseed	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ¼
54⅜	55	306	Am. Linseed pf.	55	55	55	55	+ 1
27⅝	28	100	Am. Malting Co. pf.	28	28	28	28	+ 1
2¼	3½	100	American Spirits Mfg.	3½	3½	3⅜	3½	+ 1⅛
47¾	48	4,245	American Steel & Wire	48½	48⅝	48	48	− ⅛
90	90½	220	Am. Steel & Wire pf.	90½	90⅝	90½	90½	.....
118	118½	27,030	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	118	119¼	117¼	118½	+ ⅝
113	115	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	114¼	114¾	114¼	114¾	+ 3¼
39	39¼	1,020	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	39	39¼	39	39¼	+ ⅛
89	89½	410	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	89½	89½	89	89	− ⅝
28⅝	29½	200	American Tin Plate	29¾	29¾	29¼	29½	− ⅝
100½	100⅝	9,640	American Tobacco	100	101	100	100½	+ ¾
42	42½	100	Am. Steel Hoop	42	42	42	42	.....
80	81	100	Am. Steel Hoop pf.	81	81	81	81	− ½
44	46	214	Ann Arbor pf.	44½	45	44½	45	+ 1
19⅞	20¼	529	At., T. & S. F.	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	− ⅛
61	61¼	4,015	At., T. & S. F. pf.	61	61¼	60¾	61¼	+ ⅛
40¼	40⅝	400	Anaconda Copper	40½	40¼	40	40¼	+ ¼
58¾	58⅝	800	Baltimore & Ohio	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58½	+ ¼
75	75¼	380	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	75	75¼	75	75½	− ⅛
72½	72⅝	43,128	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	70⅜	73	70¼	72⅝	+ 2
15¼	15½	1,710	Brunswick City	14⅜	15½	14⅜	15	+ ¼
49⅞	50½	100	Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅝
93⅜	93⅞	200	Canadian Pacific	93⅜	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅛
39	39½	1,670	Chesapeake & Ohio	39	39¼	39	39¼	− ⅛
39	40	100	Chicago Con. Trac.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	.....
122¾	122⅞	6,277	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	122¼	123¼	122¼	122⅞	+ ⅜
89	92	200	Chicago & Eastern Ill.	88½	89½	88¾	89½	− 1½
13¼	13⅜	1,229	Chicago Great West.	13¼	13½	13¼	13¼	.....
75¼	75½	210	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A.	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	+ ⅜
37⅜	38	400	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B.	38½	38¾	38	38	− ½
15½	16⅜	5,295	Chi., Ind. & Louis.	16	16	16	16	.....
118⅞	119	5,295	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	118¾	119¼	118¾	119	+ ½
170	172	20	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	171½	171½	171½	171½	.....
161	162	10	Chicago & Northw.	162¼	162¼	162¼	162¼	.....
106½	107	2,508	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	106¾	107	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
10½	11	200	Chicago Term. Trans.	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝	.....
34½	36	210	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ 2½
61	61¾	300	C., C., C. & St. L.	61¼	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	+ ⅜
16⅜	17½	100	Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	17¼	17½	17¼	17½	+ 1½
50	53	20	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	.....
43½	43½	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43	43½	43	43⅜	+ ⅜
5⅞	5½	10	Colorado Southern	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	.....
43¼	44	100	Col. Southern 1st pf.	43½	43½	43½	43½	.....
15	16	143	Col. Southern 2d pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	− ⅜
186	188	10	Consolidated Gas	186	186	186	186	.....
32⅜	33	1,450	Continental Tobacco	32½	33¼	32½	33	+ ½
85½	86¼	150	Continental Tobac. pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+ 1½
178	178	200	Del., Lack. & West.	178	176½	176	176½	.....
69⅝	69⅞	210	Denver & R. G. pf.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	− ½
14½	15½	200	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	14½	14½	14½	14½	.....
13½	13⅝	25	Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	13½	13½	1.00	13½	.....
175	..	175	Erie Tel. & Tel., rts.	1	1	1	1	.....
51⅜	51⅞	3,245	Federal Steel	51⅜	52	51¼	51⅜	+ ⅛
73⅞	74⅛	300	Federal Steel pf.	74	74	74	74	.....
122	123	200	General Electric	122	122	122	122	.....
50⅜	51⅛	1,205	Glucose Sugar Ref.	50⅜	51⅛	50⅜	51⅛	+ ¾
166	168	150	Great Northern pf.	166	166	166	166	.....
60	60½	150	Hocking Valley pf.	60½	60¾	60¼	60¾	+ ¼
68	70	10	Homestake	70	70	70	70	.....
114	114¼	1,120	Illinois Central	114	114	114	114	.....
67	67½	370	Internat. Paper pf.	67	67¼	67	67½	.....
21	21	100	Lake Erie & Western.	22¼	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
80⅞	81¼	1,765	Louisville & Nashville.	81⅛	81⅜	81	81¼	.....
93	93⅞	4,810	Manhattan Con	93	94¼	93	93⅜	− ⅛
166¾	167	4,700	Met. Street Railway	166¾	168¾	163	166	+ 1½
123	123½	3,413	Mexican Central	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ¼
4¼	4⅝	730	Mexican National ctfs.	4½	4⅝	4¼	4¼	.....
104	104	62	Michigan Central	104	104	104	104	.....
43¾	44⅛	24,970	Missouri Pacific	43¾	44⅛	43	43⅜	+ ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	110	National Biscuit Co.	37⅝	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
92¼	92½	150	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	150	National Lead Co.	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	+ ⅛
105¾	106	65	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105¾	106¾	105	105½	.....
42¼	42½	350	National Steel	42¼	42½	42	42½	.....
92¼	92½	400	National Steel pf.	92¼	92½	92	92	− ½
117¼	117⅝	200	New Jersey Central	117¼	117⅝	117¼	117⅝	+ ¼
132	133	200	New York Air Brake	132	134	132	134	+ 1
134	134¼	2,060	New York Central	134	134¼	134	134	− ¼
84⅞	84⅞	120	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	+ 3⅝
22¼	22½	400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¼	22¼	22	22	.....
25⅞	25⅞	3,580	Norfolk & Western.	25¼	25⅞	25¼	25⅞	+ ½
70	71	1,135	Norfolk & West. pf.	70	71	70	71	+ ¾
52¼	52¼	2,505	Northern Pacific	52¼	52¼	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
74⅜	74⅝	212	Northern Pacific pf.	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	.....
8¾	9	136	Ontario Mining	8¾	9	8¾	8¾	.....
51⅜	52	300	Pacific Coast	51⅜	51⅞	51¾	51⅞	+ ½
44	44¼	1,920	Pacific Mail	44	44¾	44	44¼	+ ⅛
130	130	1,272	Pennsylvania R. R.	130	130	129¾	129¾	+ ⅝
127¾	128	100	Penn. R. R. sub. rcts.	127¾	127¾	127¾	127¾	.....
104¾	105¼	4,616	People's Gas, Chicago.	104¾	105¼	104½	105¼	+ 1
2¾	2⅞	710	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	− ⅛
92	94	100	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	93	93	93	.....
56¼	57	190	Pressed Steel Car	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	.....
87½	88	129	Pressed Steel Car pf.	87½	87¾	87½	87½	− ⅜
190	190	50	Pullman Company	190	190	190	190	.....
18	18	240	Reading	18	18	18	18	+ ¼
51	51⅝	2,400	Reading 1st pf.	51	51⅝	51	51¼	+ ⅝
28	28¼	800	Reading 2d pf.	28	28¼	27¾	27¾	− ⅛
21	21½	1,295	Rep. Iron & Steel.	21	21½	21	21¼	+ ½
65⅜	68	1,280	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	65⅜	68	65⅜	67	+ 2
6	6¼	100	St. J. & G. I.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	9½	325	St. L. & San Fran.	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
11¾	12	1,510	St. Louis Southw.	11¾	12½	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
28¼	28¾	1,960	St. Louis Southw. pf.	28	28¾	28	28⅜	+ 1½
38¼	38⅝	8,230	Southern Pacific	38¼	38¾	38¼	38¼	− ½
11⅝	11⅞	500	Southern Railway	12	12	11⅝	11¾	− ¼
54⅜	55	1,200	Southern Railway pf.	54⅜	55⅛	54⅜	55	+ ⅝
8½	9¼	240	Standard R. & T.	9	9⅛	9	9	− ⅛
85¾	86	2,400	Tenn. Coal & Iron	85	86	85	85

RATTLESNAKE BIT PROFESSOR.

But Dr. Kelly of Johns Hopkins University Continued Lecture After Sucking the Wounded Finger.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Dr. Howard A. Kelly, Professor of Gynecology in the Medical School of the Johns Hopkins University, was bitten on the third finger of the left hand by a large rattlesnake to-night. He was exhibiting the snake to a number of students in the course of a lecture.

Upon perceiving that the teeth of the reptile had penetrated his flesh, the lecturer coolly remarked to his horrified audience: "It is nothing, gentlemen, it is nothing," and placing the injured member in his mouth he sucked it for a minute and then continued to talk for over an hour. Before leaving for his home he expressed the opinion that the poison had not taken effect.

Dr. Kelly has been making a study of snakes for a number of years, and he anticipates publishing in the near future a complete work on the reptiles of North America. He has a large collection of snakes, procured in various sections of the country, including the rarest species known to naturalists. He has been bitten several times, but never before by a rattler.

In exhibiting the rattler Dr. Kelly took it out of a cotton sack and pinned its head down with a cane. Seizing it by the neck, he held it up to the view of the students. He then placed the reptile back in the bag, but as soon as he removed his grip the snake struck, sending its fangs through the sack and into the flesh.

Dr. Kelly said late to-night that he thought little poison could have gotten into his system, as the snake bit him through the cotton bagging. He will, however, be careful in exhibiting his "pets" in the future.

LITTLE SCHOOL GIRL ABDUCTED.

Ten-Year-Old Child Taken from the Street by Unknown Man.

Isabella Hunt, a ten-year-old girl, described as a pretty child, with dark eyes, hair, and complexion, was abducted yesterday morning while on her way to school, in North Moore Street, from the home of her grandparents, Thomas and Isabella Heaver of 276 West Broadway.

The father of the girl, Carlos R. Hunt, of 306 Grand Avenue, Chicago, from whom she had been receiving letters, is suspected by the grandparents of having taken her away. Some schoolgirls said that they had seen Isabella being led up West Broadway by a man whose description tallied with that of her father.

The child's father and mother separated some time ago. The mother is now living at 149 Wilmot Avenue, Chicago. The little girl was sent here on a visit six weeks ago. Mrs. Heaver said that Hunt could have had the child if he had called for her openly. A telegram was sent to Hunt's address in Chicago asking for information.

TO FORECLOSE A CHICAGO ROAD.

Eastern Bondholders Will Force Lake Street Elevated Lawsuit.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The Tribune to-morrow will say:

"William Ziegler of New York, ex-Minister to Spain Stewart L. Woodford, and the other original mortgage bondholders of the Lake Street Elevated Railroad are about to take a final step in the four years' legal fight that has been going on between Mr. Ziegler and the road and endeavor to get an order from the United States Court for the sale of the road.

"Within the next two weeks, as soon as Judge Grosscup returns to Chicago, a motion to that effect will be made by Mr. Ziegler's attorneys, or the attorneys for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee for the mortgage bondholders.

"It is expected that, in view of last week's decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, holding the Ziegler bonds valid the motion will be acted on favorably. The decision, lawyers say, has placed the Lake Street Elevated where it will be compelled either to buy back the $800,000 worth of bonds held by Mr. Ziegler, Mr. Woodford, and others, or, if the action for foreclosure is supported, submit to a sale of the road.

"Information obtained yesterday was that Mr. Ziegler and the other bondholders will insist on receiving face value for their bonds and $200,000 back interest, which means that the company will be mulcted of $1,000,000.

"It is supposed Mr. Yerkes, President Louderbach, and the other owners of the Lake Street Elevated will pay the price asked rather than have the road sold."

TWELFTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Pistol practice was held last night by the field and staff of the Twelfth Regiment. Thirteen officers participated, nine of them qualifying as marksmen. Lieut. Downs, with a total of 44, made the best score of the evening. Last night being drill night at the armory, the first competition for the Leonard Cup, in which teams of seven men from the various companies will meet, was postponed until next Monday night. Following are the scores:

	50 Yds.	75 Yds.	Total.
Col. Dyer	16	15	31
Lieut. Col. Seiter	19	22	41
Major Ward	16	17	33
Major Bueck	20	19	39
Capt. Thomas	20	16	36
Capt. Stebbins	18	16	34
Lieut. Sniffin	16	15	31
Lieut. Raberg	16	15	31
Lieut. Downs	22	22	44

JILTED WOMAN TAKES POISON.

Unhappy over the approaching marriage to another of the man to whom she had once been engaged, Amelia Senigelska, thirty-eight years old, committed suicide by taking strychnine Sunday night. She was found dead in bed yesterday morning by her sister, Mrs. Anna Papsky of 45½ Humboldt Street, Brooklyn, with whom she had lived.

Amelia Senigelska had come to this country a year ago from Poland to marry Boniface Commisky, a tailor, twenty-six years old, who now lives at Wythe Avenue and North Sixth Street. Commisky was boarding with Mrs. Papsky at that time, and had fallen in love with a picture of Miss Senigelska which hung in the Papsky home. He begged Mrs. Papsky to send for her sister, saying that he would marry her as soon as she arrived in America.

Mrs. Papsky finally wrote to her sister as Commisky desired and the girl immediately gave up a Government clerkship in Poland to come to America. Commisky met her at the pier. He wanted the marriage to take place at once. Miss Senigelska, however, feared that the disparity in their ages might be a cause of regret to him after their marriage, and insisted on waiting until sure of his love.

She put him off from time to time until nearly a year had gone by. Finally Commisky grew tired of waiting. Sunday he announced his engagement to another woman who was willing to marry him at once.

The woman who had come from Poland in response to his letter said nothing. Sunday afternoon she went for a long walk alone. To her sister, who found her gazing at her portrait on the wall before retiring Sunday night, she said: "That picture has caused me much unhappiness, my dear."

American Marries a Japanese.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Gov. Nash has received word from Korea that his stepson, David W. Deshler, has married a Japanese lady of high rank. David Deshler, who is about twenty-eight years old, went to Yokohama about five years ago and embarked in the banking business. He has visited his old home two or three times, and on the occasion of his last visit exhibited a photograph of his Japanese sweetheart. He went to Korea from Japan. None of the cablegrams give the wife's name. Mr. Deshler is a nephew of W. G. Deshler.

$60,000 Fire in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 22.—Fire in the Old Star Building, at Dyer and Custom House Streets, to-night did damage roughly estimated at $60,000, mostly covered by insurance. Snow & Farnham, printers, lost $20,000, and the rest is divided between the Providence Blank Book Company, the Providence Tube Company, and the Butler Exchange Company. The last-named company owned the building.

Danger of a Water Famine Over.

All danger of a water famine in Brooklyn for the Winter, at least, it is believed, has been averted. The rain of Friday and Saturday has had the effect of filling up the ponds and streams of Long Island, and the amount of water in storage at Hempstead and elsewhere has greatly increased. The water in reserve at Ridgewood and Mount Prospect yesterday was nearly 200,000,000 gallons.

CHICKERINGS' NEW MOVE.

Agency for Their Pianos Transferred to Mr Wanamaker and Old Hall to be Closed.

It is announced that on or before May 1 the salesroom which has been maintained for many years by Chickering & Sons at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street will be closed, and the agency for the Chickering pianos in this city transferred to John Wanamaker. The latter has had charge of the Philadelphia agency of that company for about a year and a half, and the manufacturers have found the arrangement beneficial to their trade, it is stated.

In recent years there has been a general tendency on the part of piano concerns to place their goods on sale in department stores and do away with the agencies they formerly maintained in various cities. It is not unlikely that Chickering & Sons will make the same arrangement in other cities that they have done in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Wanamaker has acquired no interest in the Chickering business further than that of agent, and the corporation of Chickering & Sons will continue its business as heretofore, the headquarters and factory of the company being located in Boston.

The company was founded in Boston in 1823 by Jonas Chickering, and was continued by his three sons, Thomas, Charles F., and George H. Chickering, all of whom are now dead, having left no male descendants. Thomas and George H. were in charge of the business at Boston. Thomas died some time before George H., whose death occurred in November last. The other brother, Charles F., came to this city about fifty years ago, and established the branch house, which continued under his management until his death about ten years ago.

Upon the death of George H. Chickering, who was President of the company, Charles H. W. Foster, who had been Secretary, became President. George L. Nichols, a lawyer, of the firm of Masten & Nichols at 49 Wall Street, is Vice President, and Charles H. Eddy Treasurer of the company.

The Chickering Company began business in this city on Broadway, and afterward moved to Fourteenth Street. Twenty-five years ago Chickering Hall was built, at Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street. The building was erected on land owned by the Sidney Mason estate, under a lease of twenty-five years, which expires May 1 next.

It was said yesterday at the Chickering warerooms that no reason for transferring the agency to the Wanamaker store was that the lease of the land upon which Chickering Hall stands could not be renewed, and it would have been necessary, in any event, to move to some other location. Chickering Hall, with the land upon which it stands, will revert to the Mason estate. It is reported that within a short time the hall will be, torn down and a large office building erected on its site, there being a great demand in that locality for offices and studios. This report could not be confirmed, as J. Herbert Carpenter, the agent of the Mason estate, was absent from the city.

The building, as a place of amusement, is less valuable than it was formerly. Since the erection of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel many of the smaller entertainments, such as were formerly given in Chickering Hall, have been given in that hotel. Entertainments of a more popular character have found a home in Carnegie Hall.

Chickering Hall was opened to the public on Monday, Nov. 15, 1875, Von Bulow, the celebrated pianist, giving a recital. Since that time many of the most celebrated musicians of the last quarter of the century have appeared there.

KILLED IN BIG BUILDING.

Fall or Blow Caused Warren's Fractured Skull, Coroner's Physician Says—Son Asks for Valuables.

The body of Peter Warren, sixty years old, an ironworker employed on the new eight-story building, 145 and 147 Fifth Avenue, was found lying on the second floor of the structure yesterday afternoon by William Bisslein of 2,216 Fifth Avenue, the Superintendent. Warren's skull was crushed.

The man had been working on the top floor all morning with the rest of the employes, and at noon was left on that floor alone, the others going to lunch. When it was time to resume work Warren was not seen. Shortly before 4 o'clock Superintendent Bisslien investigated and found the body of the man.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street station were notified and an investigation was made. The police believe that the man fell through a hatchway from the eighth floor to the place where he was found. The men were on the best of terms, and there was no cause for any trouble among them.

Coroner's Physician Williams viewed the body. He said death was caused by the fractured skull. A blow with a blunt instrument or a fall could have caused the fracture, he said. He gave a permit for the removal of the body.

Frederick Warren, the dead man's son, visited the West Thirtieth Street Police Station soon after 9 o'clock last night and asked to be shown his father's body. After he had seen it, he asked Sergt. Conboy where the valuables were. The Sergeant replied that no valuables had been found.

Warren said that his father usually carried with him from $50 to $100 and sometimes more. He also carried a gold watch.

The building in which the man was killed is being erected by Park & Tilford.

COL. A. C. SMITH RETIRED.

Major Cause to Take Charge of the Twenty-third Temporarily.

The application of Col. Alexis C. Smith of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, to be placed on the retired list has been granted. An order relieving him from the command of the regiment has been received from the Adjutant General's office in Albany. Col. Smith has served as a commissioned officer in the regiment for nineteen years.

Pending the selection of a successor to Col. Smith, Major David K. Case, the ranking field officer, will be in command of the regiment. Col. William Cary Sanger is said to be the choice of the officers for the Colonelcy. He intends to go abroad, it is said, however, and may not care to take the command.

American Railway Ties in China.

SEATTLE, Washington, Jan. 22.—A copy of The Japan Herald received here to-day says that an American company is supplying ties on a wholesale scale for the North China Railway. The price of the American tie is 93 to 94 sen delivered at North China ports, about 20 sen cheaper than Japanese goods.

Cowperthwaits' Employes' Ball.

The final arrangements for the ball of the employes of Cowperthwait & Sons have been completed. It will be held on Wednesday evening at Arlington Hall. The grand march will be led at 10 o'clock P. M. by Walter H. Higgins, Floor Manager, and Mrs. Higgins.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Another Lot in the Orphan Asylum Block Sold—Other Dealings—No Business at Auction.

The Barney-Sheldon syndicate has sold, through Collins & Collins, to William H. S. Wood, the lot, 20 by 100.5, on the south side of Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, adjoining the lot recently sold to Robert Olyphant. Henry Lane Eno is the buyer of the thirty-foot lot on the Fifty-first Street side of the orphan asylum block, 192.6 feet east of Fifth Avenue. Charles T. Barney said yesterday that about fourteen out of the syndicate's original purchase of twenty-six lots had been resold. There remain five lots on the Fifth Avenue front, with two adjoining lots on Fifty-second Street, a single lot at the easterly end of the Fifty-second Street front, and about five lots on Fifty-first Street.

Warren & Skillin have sold to a client, for about $50,000, the two five-story flats, with stores, 2,899 and 2,901 Eighth Avenue.

Edward P. Hamilton & Co. have sold for Augustus C. Bechstein the building 309 West Street, now occupied by the Seaman's Christian Association.

The three-story brownstone-front dwelling 48 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 20 by 100, which was offered at auction last week by William M. Ryan, has been sold at private sale. The property belonged to the Van Reed estate.

Peter Axelrad has sold for J. Solomon to B. Auerbach the five-story flat 429 East Eighty-first Street.

There were no sales at auction scheduled for yesterday.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Robert O'Byrne, referee, 3,760 and 3,762 Vanderbilt Avenue East, 280 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, 20 and 15, respectively, by 150.5, two three-story frame flats. Due on judgment, on 3,760, $4,901; on 3,762, $3,791.

By James L. Wells, public auction sale, 100 and 102 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, southeast corner of Park Avenue, 39.9½ by 75, two four-story brick and brownstone flats, with stores. To be sold as one parcel, subject to a mortgage for $14,000.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Charles S. Davison, referee, 55 to 61 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 90 feet east of Madison Avenue, 120 by 100.11, four five-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $14,971; subject to another mortgage for $28,500.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Frederick G. Wetterau, referee, 19 Leroy Street, north side, about 325 feet west of Bleecker Street, five-story brick tenement, with three-story brick tenement at the rear. Due on judgment, $5,072.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Francis V. S. Oliver, referee, 26 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 310 feet east of Fifth Avenue, 25 by 99.11, three-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,828.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Emanuel S. Cohn, referee, Lot 57 on the map of the Kingsland estate at Morris Heights, being on the northeast side of Tremont Avenue, 37.6 by 138.10 and irregular. Due on judgment, $4,313.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, Jan. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 95th St, 72.11x40.4; David Christie to Alice L. Christie $1

BEACH AV, w s, 142.7 ft of 156th St, 75x96.5x78.5x54.7; Joseph Malo and another to Pietro Anzolone 48,750

BROAD ST, 111, and 24 Front St; Edward Haight, executor, and others to the Teichman & Potter Company 80,000

BROADWAY, e s, 25.6 ft s of 95th St, 24.9x100; Maurice Sichel to Edward Mitchell 29,250

BROOK AV, e s, corner of 163th St, 36.7x93.8x84.6x105.11; Amy Quigley to Annie M. Durning 100

CHAMBERS ST, 71 and 73, 54.11x irregular; Kate G. Moore to N. J. Phillips 25,000

COGANS ALLEY, or Lane, Riverdale, n e corner of, as laid out of Mary Tracey, 104.4 ft e of Riverdale Av, 22.3x100x24 x98; James I. Mulligan and another, individually and as executors, to Thomas F. Mulligan 1

FREDERICK ST, s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, 50x87.6; John M. Stoddard, referee, to Philip Stacom 3,140

HIGH BRIDGE ROAD, n w s, 87.8 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, runs s w 44.11x s w 5x n w 100.7 e 1.8x n e 42.3x s e 106.6; William S. Buchanan to James E. Nichols, trustee 1

JEROME AV, s e s, 200 ft n of Walnut St, 61.7x14.2x50x50.11; Jacob Gruber and others to Charlton W. Crane 800

LEROY ST, 47, 25x90; Helene Vaubel to Frances Marx 1

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x 65x irregular; Jacob Bier to Richard A. and John J. Hendricks 100

MADISON AV, 2,093, 25x96; William S. Buchanan to James E. Nichols, trustee.. 1

MARION AV, w s, 100 ft s of Travers St, both proposed, 50x125x irregular; James H. Young to Margaret Young 1

MONROE ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jackson St, 25x½ block; Monroe St, n s, 200.8 ft w of Jackson St, 25.1x½ block; Monroe st, n s, 25x94.2x25x94; Joseph Freedman to Jonas Freedman 1,000

NELSON AV, n s, 50 ft e of Seton Av, 25x100; Land Company "C" of Edenwald to Sophie F. Jensen 400

NELSON AV, n s, 25 ft e of Seton Av, 25x100; Land Company "C" of Edenwald to Sophie F. Jensen 400

OLIVER ST, 74, e s, 26.2x100.6x25.3x100.6; Flora Mirks to Thomas Farese 1

PLEASANT AV, w s, 40 ft s from n s of Lot 52, map No. 1 of Olinville, 27.6x100; George Kitts to Elizabeth C. O'Brien 2,700

ROGERS PLACE, w s, 233.9 ft n of Westchester Road, or Av, 25x74; Peter Ewing and others to William Laing 980

RUTGERS ST, n e corner of Henry St, 25x104.6; Michael Fay and others to David and Joseph Ravitch 73,250

TELLER AV, n w s, 533.10 ft n e of 169th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary A. Kendrick 100

TREMONT AV, n e s, 43.3 ft w of Daly Av, 36.5x98x irregular; Leopold Hutter and wife to George E. Poulson 100

WEST ST, e s, Lot 55, map of 9th Ward Corporations, City of New York, 22.3x 47.3x21.5x83.2; Augustus C. Bechstein to Dorman T. Warren 1

ZULETTE AV, e s, 100 ft of Mapes Av, 55x100; Lots 184, 186, and 192, map of lots of W. A. and H. C. Mapes; Elizabeth W. Gwynne to George Bonavia 9,450

3D AV, n e corner of Grove St, 50x85; Marie R. Deschle, individually and as executrix, to Isaiah Honigman 19,000

8TH AV, 2,899 and 2,901, w s, 49.11x100; Francis M. Marks and wife to Kate G. Moore 100

57TH ST, s s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 24.8x 96.2; Franz Schlip to Carrie Finlowitz ... 26,500

14TH ST, s s, 130.6 ft w of Avenue D, 50.2x100.8, Unionport; Michael Darcy to Mary C. Law ..... Exchange

19TH ST, s s, Lot 35, map of 82 lots, 18th and 19th Wakefield, 25x114; Martin J. Keogh to Thomas Gavin 350

24TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x49.4; Jefferson M. Levy to Nathaniel R. Norton 25,250

40TH ST, 316 East, 25x98.9; John Schweitzer to Christian M. Bohm 18,000

49TH ST, n s, 205.8 ft w of 9th Av, 19.4x 100.5; James N. Emlich, as executor, to Peter J. McGovern 7,150

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2, and title to strip, 0.7x102.2, adjoining; Dorothea T. S. Pope and others, executors, &c., to Charles Gulden 12,000

85TH ST, n s, 135.7 ft w of Park Av, 25x 102.2; and title to strip, 0.7x102.2, adjoining; Dorothea T. S. Pope and others, &c., to Charles Gulden, quit claim 1

85TH ST, n s, 115.6 ft w of Park Av, 19.7 x102.2; William Lesser to Thercse Neiman, correction deed 100

100TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Sarah F. and George Kraemer to Thomas Cunningham 1

117TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; C. Franclyn Reglid to John Shea and wife 9,000

117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Mary E. Towle to John J. Timmins 19,000

126TH ST, 317 West, 16.8x99.11; Franklyn Paddock, referee, to Daniel S. Miller 10,000

133D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Flora Glassman and another to Herman Scheideberg 1

138TH ST, n s, 208 fe w of Boulevard, 16.6x99.11; George J. Law to Robert B. Upham 1

Recorded Leases.

BULL, Charles H., to Christian Muhl; Courtlandt Av, 525, 5 years $900

FRICH, Jessie, to Lena Schiffer and another; 86th St, 68 East, 1 year 3,000

RATNER, Lottie, to George A. Gortikow; Pike St, n e corner of Monroe St, 5 years ..... $900 to 1,020

SEEVERS, A. H., to Sigmund Petschek; 125th St, 80 East, 5 years ..... $800 to 1,200

TRUSTEES OF SAILOR SNUG HARBOR to Mary A. Walter, Clinton Place, s s, 75.2 ft e of University Place, 25.1x109.10 x25x108.2, 21 years 825

Recorded Mortgages.

BERTINE, Edward D., to Theodore M. Bertine; 136th St, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, demand 1,000

BONAVIA, George, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 184, on Zulett Av, s s, e of Mapes Av, 3 years 2,500

BONAVIA, George, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 186, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 3 years 2,500

BONAVIA, George, to Abigail J. Purdy; Lot 192, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 3 years 2,500

BONAVIA, George, to James V. Lawrence and another; Lots 184, 186, and 192, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, 1 year 1,678

BRAND, Max, to William Dann, King's Bridge Road; widened, s w corner of 192d St, or Primrose St, extends to Valentine Av and 192d St, 3 years 6,000

BURR, Cornelia K. and others, to Jeremiah J. Campion; 30th St, 185.9 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 2,000

DONNELLY, Kate, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 519 West 158th St, 1 year 1,000

DREYER, Louisa, to F. and M. Schaefer Brewing Company; 109th St, 259 West, demand 2,000

FARESE, Thomas, to Henry De F. and Alice D. Weekes, 74 Oliver St, installments 23,000

FAY, Michael, and others to Bertha Tim; 7 Hester St, 5 years 32,500

FAY, Michael, and others to Jennie E. Schaefer and another; 5 Hester St, 5 years 32,500

FAY, Michael, and others to John A. McCarthy and others, trustees; 5 and 7 Hester St; 7th St, s s, 250 ft w of Avenue A; Rivington St, s e corner of Lewis St; Cannon St, s e corner of Stanton St; 311 Delancey St, and 84½ Lewis St, 1 year 53,000

FISHER, George A., to Philadelphia Savings Fund Society of Philadelphia, Penn.; 10th Av, n e corner of 54th St, 5 years.. 35,000

FIWLOWITZ, Carrie, to Franz Schlip; 5th St, s s, 114.9 ft w of Avenue C, 2 years.. 9,000

FREEDMAN, Joseph, and wife to David Fainberg; Monroe St, n s, 175, 200.8, and 223 ft w of Jackson St, demand 19,000

GRISZLER, Samuel and wife, to Simon Cohn; 174 Canal St, 3 years 6,000

GULDNER, Philip F., to George Ehret; 1,409 Broadway, saloon lease, demand... 7,600

HECHT, Ferdinand, and Simon Uhlfelder to United States Trust Company, executor, &c.; Crotona Av, s e corner of 170th St, due as per obligation 4,000

HERTER, Rosamond, to John J. Schmidt; 54th St, n s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 2 years 5,000

HONIGMAN, Isaiah, to Mary B. Denicke; 3d Av, n e corner of Grove St, 3 years.. 15,000

JOHNSON, Serena, to W. Saunders Davies; Grove Av, e s, 320.6 ft s of Wall St, 3 years 3,000

KENDRICK, Mary A., to Isaac S. Clark; Teller Av, n w s, 533.10 ft n e of 169th St, demand 3,500

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 9,500

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 167.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 11,000

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to Austin B. Fletcher and another, trustees, &c.; Beach Av, w s, 192.7 ft s of 156th St, 3 years 12,000

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to T. Channon Press; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, demand 1,050

MAIO, Joseph, and Vito Marcantonio to George B. Christman and another; Beach Av, w s, 142.7 ft s of 156th St, demand. 2,000

MUNDAY, Peter, to George W. Van Slyck; Grand Av, n e corner of Prospect Av, 2 years 1,500

OGDEN, Alice L., to Adolph M. Bendheim; 865 West 135th St, 1 year 1,500

OGDEN, Alice L., to David McClure and another, trustees; 865 West 135th St, 3 years 10,500

O'BRIEN, Elizabeth C. and John, to Grace L. Hoffman; Pleasant Av, w s, 40 ft s from n s of Lot 52, map No. 1 of Olinville, 3 years 2,000

PHILIPS, Naphtali J., to American Mortgage Company; Batavia Av, n s, at n e s of New Chambers St, 1 year... 15,000

PHILIPS, Naphtali J., to American Mortgage Company; Batavia Av, n s, at n e s of New Chambers St, 1 year.... 2,000

PERSON, George W., to New York Savings Bank; 115th St, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 3 years 14,000

RENNER, Otto and wife, to Michael and Norah Moloney; 170 East 122d St, 5 years 16,000

SCHOLZ, Franziska, to Bowery Savings Bank; 1,611 Park Av, 3 years 8,000

SEILER, Rosie, to Mollie Arnold; 3d St, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue C, demand.... 1,000

SHEA, John, and wife to William A. Hanisch; 244 East 117th St, 3 years 7,000

SMITH, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,085 Park Av, 1 year 16,000

SMITH, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 1,087 Park Av, 1 year 16,000

SMITH, John, to New York Security and Trust Company; 1,085 Park Av, 5 years. 4,000

SMITH, John, to New York Security and Trust Company; 1,087 Park Av, 5 years. 4,000

STACOM, Philip, to Andrew J. Dalton; Frederick St, e s, 100 ft n of Jacob St, ½ year 2,500

TIMMINS, John J., to Margaret T. Martin; 117th St, n s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years 40,000

TURNEY, Lucy, to Newbury D. Lawton; Grove Av, e s, 353.10 ft s of Wall St, 1 year 300

TURNEY, Lucy, to Charles F. Nield; Grove Av, e s, 353.10 ft s of Wall St, 3 years 3,200

ZIMMERMANN, George F., to George Ehret; 20 East 13th St, saloon lease, demand 2,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Seward to William J. Arnow, guardian, &c. 646

BOYD, Mary E., to Eleanor B. Neborn, rerecorded 1,506

BROCK, Rosa, to William F. Bantje 2,150

BROWN, Sarah M., to Mary A. Myers.... $135

DAVIS, Lemuel W., as administrator, to Caroline Schade 1,374

DE FOREST, James G., trustee, to the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New York 12,000

ELSWORTH, Ada S., to J. Allen Townsend 12,000

HARTFIELD, William, to Harris D. Colt and another 2,000

LAWTON, Newbury D., to Joseph L. Hewlett 3,000

McDOWELL, Thomas P., to Peter McDowell, assigns two mortgages 100

ROUSE, Callman to Nathan Willinsky.... Nom.

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Max S. and Jacob B. Grifenhagen 500

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Max S. and Jacob B. Grifenhagen 500

ROSENBLUM, Jacob C., to Max S. and Jacob B. Grifenhagen 500

SILVERMAN, Abraham, to Rose Gilman. Nom.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to William C. Wood 9,000

Mechanics' Liens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 75x96.6; Thompson & Cammack against Joseph Malo and Vito Marcantonio, owners and contractors $416

BEDFORD ST, 72 and 74; White, Van Glahn & Co. against Louis A. Jaffer and Gottlieb M. Karpas, owners and contractors 123

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27x80; Herman Richter & Son against Mordecai S. Kauffman and Amelia Glass, owners and contractors 1,020

CHERRY ST, 198; Raphael Lapowsa against George Kahn and Hyman Rosenbloom, owners and contractors 4,080

FRONT ST, 178; Westinghouse, Church, Kerr & Co. against Daniel Winant, owner; Rassbach Engineering Company, contractor 9,750

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 150th St, 43x 70; Thomas O'Brien against William P. Kirk, owner; the Collins Building and Construction Company, owner and contractor 50

WATER ST, 161 and 163; Archibald Campbell against Lichtenstein Brothers, owners; Robert G. Kelly, contractor... 5,027

5TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 133d St, 50x 110; Joseph E. Gallagher against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 2,044

7TH AV, n e corner of 138th St, 100.10x 175; John M. McCarthy against Dorothea Weibel, owner; Peter Muller, lessee; Michael J. Donelan, contractor 585

27TH ST, 33 and 35 East; Candee & Smith against R. H. Spalding, owner; Thomas Brennan, contractor 492

108TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 100x100; V. C. & C. V. King against Thomas J. McLoughlin, owner; Flanagan Brothers, contractors 200

127TH ST, n s, 215 ft e of 4th Av, 44x99.11; Joseph E. Gallagher against Thomas J. Jenkins, owner and contractor 139

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 156th St, 54.7x 78.5x96.5x75; William J. Brandt against Joseph Malo and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien;) attorney, B. J. Kelly.

BOND ST, 12; Grosvenor S. Hubbard, trustee, &c., against John G. Norris, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. S. Hubbard.

DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; Cecilia Haft against Herman Wertheim and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, L. S. Finn.

LOT 42, map of Section A of the Vyse estate, —x —; Susan B. Wiggins against John Immel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Carrington & Pierce.

TINTON AV, w s, 75 ft n of Cedar Place, 50x135 x irregular; Marguerite Agnew and others, by guardian, &c., against James Agnew, individually and as administrator, &c., (partition;) attorney, T. J. L. McManus.

28TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Mary L. Shear against John D. Quackenbos, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, C. A. Clark.

59TH ST, 336 East; Department of Buildings against Herman Pepper, (violations of building laws;) attorney, E. Otterbourg.

69TH ST, 318 East; Emily S. Arnold against Louis Lask and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Crane & Lockwood.

134TH ST, s s, 436.8 ft e of Willis Av, 17.6x100; Mary E. Brann against Adolph Herzog and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Hildreth.

163D ST, s s, 200 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x 112.6; Anna N. Rogers against John H. Styles, Jr., and others, trustees, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Merrill & Rogers.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Supreme Court of the United States:

36—Chew Hing Lung & Co., petitioners, vs. John H. Wise, Collector of Customs for the Port of San Francisco. On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.—Judgment of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals reversed, with costs, and the judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States of the Northern District of California affirmed and cause remanded to the said Circuit Court. Opinion by Justice Peckham.

33—Harry W. Dickerman, trustee, &c., et al., petitioners, vs. the Northern Trust Company et al., trustees. On a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. Opinion by Justice Brown. Justice Shiras and Justice Peckham concurred in the result.

131—Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, appellant, vs. William H. Tompkins et al., &c. Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota.—Decree reversed, with costs, and cause remanded with directions to refer the case to some competent master to report fully the facts, and to proceed upon such report as equity shall require. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

231—Robert Rae, Jr., et ux., plaintiffs in error, vs. the Homestead Loan and Guarantee Company.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois. Dismissal for the want of jurisdiction. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice announced the following orders of the court:

176—Edward B. Wesley, appellant, vs. Howard P. Eelb.—Leave granted William A. Barber to file brief as amicus curiae.

360—Charles F. Champion, appellant, vs. John C. Ames, United States Marshal.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Oct. 15 next.

180—Clarence Murphy, plaintiff in error, vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument Feb. 26 after the cases already set down for that day.

494—The McCord Lumber Company and others, petitioners, vs. Frank L. Doyle.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

7 Original—State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Illinois et al.—Motion for leave to file bill of complaint granted and subpoena ordered returnable April 2.

8 Original—State of Missouri, complainant, vs. The State of Nebraska.—Leave granted to file petition as a bill of complaint and subpoena ordered returnable April 2.

298—Rothschild & Brother, appellants, vs. the United States.—Motion to advance submitted by Solicitor General Richards for the appellee.

395—Spanish smack Paquete Habana, &c., appellant, vs. the United States, and

396—Spanish schooner Lola, &c., appellant, vs. the United States.—Motion to modify decrees submitted by Solicitor General Richards and Assistant Attorney General Hoyt in support of motion, and by J. Parker Kerlin in opposition thereto.

502—Central Trust Company of New York et al., petitioners, vs. the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit submitted by Henry M. Teller in behalf of A. H. Joline, Henry T. Rogers, and Lucius M. Cuthbert for the petitioners.

506—The Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company et al., petitioners, vs. the Continental Trust Company of New York, surviving Trustee et al., and

501—Dana A. Rose, petitioner, vs. the Continental Trust Company of New York, &c., et al.—Petitions for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit for a stay of proceedings, and for an order dispensing with certification of the record submitted by J. D. Springer, F. Spiegelberg, and John Ford for the petitioner in No. 500; by John S. Miller for the petitioner in No. 501, and by E. C. Henderson, Willard Parker Butler, and Henry Crawford in opposition thereto.

499—John Fitzpatrick, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Motion of A. B.

PIE FAMINE IN BROOKLYN.

Bulk of Yesterday's Supply Destroyed by the Fall of an Oven Roof.

Brooklyn was visited by a pie famine yesterday, and the Harolds and Reginalds employed in the office buildings about the Borough Hall, the high school girls, and pie eaters generally were depressed in spirit all day.

The famine was brought about by a calamity which occurred at the American Pie Bakery, at 211 Sands Street, early yesterday morning. The bakers were engaged in getting out the Monday morning edition of pie, which has a large circulation in Brooklyn. The archfiend who has charge of the mince-pie bureau had just placed the product of his morning's fell labors in the big oven, and was turning away with a diabolical grin, when the arched brick roof of the oven fell in with a crash, and 3,000 pies—plum, peach, lemon, meranque, and the insidious mince—were entombed in tons of wreckage. Not a pie was saved.

Live coals thrown out upon the floor started a fire, and the bakers fled for their lives, leaving the pies to their fate. The firemen came and worked valiantly to save what pies had not already been eaten by the flames. The damage was about $100.

The news of the catastrophe spread rapidly throughout Brooklyn, and was discussed with great excitement at quick lunch counters all day.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74⅜
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.40⅜
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.29½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.90
Cotton, middling	.07⅞
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.15
Molasses, O. K. prime	.38
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	22.25
Tallow, prime	.05⅜
Pork, mess	10.75
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.06¼
Lard, prime	6.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	23.00
Butter, Western creamery	.25

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—No 3 Spring wheat, 59@60¾c; No. 2 red, 67@68c; No. 2 corn, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 oats, 23@23½c; No. 2 white, 26¼c; No. 3 white, 25½c; No. 2 rye, 54c; No. 2 barley, 38@44c; No. 1 flaxseed and Northwest, $1.50; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $9.25@$10.67½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@$5.92½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.50@$5.85; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.92@$6.02½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20½; sugars, cut loaf, unchanged; clover seed, contract grade, $8.35.

COTTON.—The cotton market started out with a great exhibition of strength and decidedly more spirit than has been manifested in weeks. All news seemed to be bullish news and all orders seemed to be buying orders. But as the session progressed, smaller holders became skeptical, or were unable to resist the alluring profits to be had at their beck and call. Demand from outside sources gradually tapered off and much of the initial enthusiasm was lost. By midday most of this rise had been wiped out. In the early afternoon trading was almost at a standstill, and fluctuations were limited to a bare 2 points. Still later the market picked up somewhat as to speculation and support, in spite of general demand, Liverpool leading in the latter class of business. The Liverpool stocks were alarmingly low, with crop estimates steadily suffering from revisions. The official dispatches from Southern markets reported advances of 1-16 to ⅛c on most points. Recent success has undoubtedly had the effect of creating most arbitrary ideas among holders in the crop centre and developments of the immediate future in that direction will undoubtedly have a very important, if not a dominating influence upon the speculative markets of this country and Europe. The crop movement continues on a scale such as would justify a general whittling away of crop estimates. Predictions for a total crop of 8,750,000 bales are now by no means scarce, although the same persons talked of 9,500,000 to 11,000,000 bales last Summer. The market closed steady, net uncanged to 3 points higher. Southern spot markets (middling quoted,) were officially reported by wire as follows: New Orleans, 7 9-16c; Mobile, 7¼c; Savannah, 7 7-16c; Wilmington, 7¼c; Norfolk, 7 13-16c; Baltimore, 7¾c; Augusta, 7 9-16@7⅞c; St. Louis, 7 9-16c; Memphis, 7 9-16c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
January	...	...	...	6.80@6.90
February	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.85@6.90
March	6.95	6.95	6.90	6.90@6.95
April	7.05	7.05	7.05	6.95@7.00
May	7.20	7.20	7.05	7.00@7.05
June	...	...	...	7.05@7.10
July	7.25	7.30	7.15	7.10@7.15
August	...	...	...	7.15@7.25
September	7.40	7.40	7.25	7.25@7.30
October	7.35	7.35	7.25	7.25@7.30
November	7.25	7.25	7.25	7.25@7.30
December	7.50	7.50	7.40	7.35@7.40

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Good average Santos, 9¾200; receipts, 13,000 bags; stock, 55,000 bags. Hamburg—Market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., ¼ pfennig net higher; sales, 23,000 bags. Havre—Market opened irregular, ⅛@½f higher; at 12 m., unchanged; at 3 P. M., irregular; December unchanged, other months ¼f higher; at 5:30 P. M., ⅛f lower; sales, 37,000 bags. January, 44.00; February, 44.00; March, 44.50; April, 45.00; May, 45.25; June, 45.50; July, 45.75; August, 46.25; September, 46.50; October, 46.75; November, 47.00; December, 47.25. Rio—No cable; receipts, 17,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 15-16c; molasses, 3 11-16c.

METALS.—Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $23; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $20.75; steel rails, $36; pig iron warrants, nominal; lake copper, ingot, $16.50; tin, $28; Exchange, lead, $4.72½; spelter, $4.65; brokers' price for lead, $4.72½, and for spelter, $4.65.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $9.90, and in bulk, $7.25; Philadelphia, barrels, $9.85, and in bulk, $7.20; refined, cases, New York, $11; deodorized naphtha, $11.15. Cottonseed Oil—Prime, crude barrels, 30c; prime Summer yellow, 30½c; off Summer yellow, nominal; butter grades, 37@38c; prime white, 38@39c; prime Winter yellow, 38@39c. Linseed—American, raw, 53@54c; American, boiled, 55@56c; Calcutta, raw, 65c; lard oil, 50c. Rosin—Strained, $1.85; tar, $1.85; tar oil, barrels, $3.90. Spirits of turpentine, 53@53½c. Resin—Common to good, strained, $1.62½@$1.65; E, $1.70; F, $1.75; G, $1.80; H, $1.95; I, $2.05; K, $2.20; M, $2.50; N, $3; W G, $3.60; W W, $4.10.

WILMINGTON, Jan. 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½c; resin, $1.20@$1.25. Crude turpentine, $1.60@$1.90. Tar, $1.25.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 22.—Spirits of turpentine, 50½c; resin, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 22.—Turpentine, 50c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—BEEVES—Steers, $4.80@$5.55; stags and oxen, $3.15@$3.85; bulls, $2.75@$4.50; cows, $2@$4. CALVES—Veals, $5@$8.50; little calves, $4@$4.50; barnyard stock, $2.50@$3.62½; city dressed veals, 9@12¼c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.25@$5.15; culls, $3; lambs $6@$6.90; Canada lambs, $6@$6.65; culls, $4.50@$5.50. HOGS—$4.85@$5; Western pigs, $4.70@$4.85; State pigs, $4.90@$5.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MECHANICAL ORGUINETTE COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Roberts received an execution from Kings County yesterday against the Mechanical Orguinette Company for $25,389 in favor of Jamie E. Wilson, as administratrix of Henry Wilson. No address was given to the Sheriff. The company formerly had an office in this city. It is said the claim is for royalties

Out of Town.

CHARLES H. BOHANNAN.—Charles H. Bohannan of Chicago filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His indebtedness is $74,000, contracted when he was in the carriage manufacturing business.

A. DEICHES.—A. Deiches of Norfolk, Va., surviving partner of the firm of Heyman & Co., and Heyman & Deiches of Lincoln, Neb., yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $83,160; assets none.

B. L. DUKE.—Deputy Sheriff Murray has received an attachment for $923 against Brody L. Duke of Durham, N. C., in favor of J. S. Bache & Co. of this city for balance due on stock transactions to June 25, 1898. The attachment was served on the American Tobacco Company.

LYONS POTTERY.—The Lyons Pottery of Lyons, N. Y., one of the oldest in the State, has been closed by Sheriff Wheeler, under chattel mortgages held by the Lyons National Bank. The pottery has an average annual output of 750,000 gallons of stoneware, and was established in 1825 by N. Clark & Co. It was purchased by Jacob Fisher, the present owner, in 1878, and was rebuilt in 1889. The Lyons National Bank has mortgages covering the entire plant, machinery and stock, besides which there are unsatisfied judgments held by employes for wages.

JOHN P. SQUIRE & CO.—Horatio G. Curtis, H. L. Burrage, and A. L. Ripley, as a committee of creditors of the John P. Squire Corporation of Boston, have issued a report, in which they say, in part: "The business of John P. Squire & Co. has been carried on by the assignee, and it has been possible to make such reductions in expenses that not only has the property been conserved, but it has been increased, and it is believed that the figures on Feb. 1 will show a profit from operations. A considerable time must elapse before it will be possible to present a statement to the creditors. This must be done before any plan of settlement can be matured. There are also legal formalities to be complied with which will require some ninety days to carry through."

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

A. & H. ROZINSKI.—Schedules of A. & H. Rozinski, cloak manufacturers at 371 Canal Street, show liabilities, $5,190, and assets, $755.

MARIA ULRICH.—Marie Ulrich, saleslady, residing at 11 Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,275 and no assets. She formerly did business as Maria Seyler in the millinery line.

ISAAC WEIL.—Schedules of Isaac Weil, department store at 2,735 Third Avenue, show liabilities, $62,420, and assets, $18,790, consisting of stock, $18,352; accounts, $238, and cash, $200. There are 475 creditors.

M. E. YOUNG.—Max E. Young residing at 64 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $18,201 and assets $1,075. He was of Young Bros., who dissolved in 1884.

IGNATZ SCHNITZLER.—Schedules of Ignatz Schnitzler, restaurant keeper of 19 West Houston Street, show liabilities, $14,378, and no assets except a life insurance policy of $10,000, which has been assigned for a loan of $750.

S. M. JOHNSON.—Samuel M. Johnson, dealer in tobacco and cigars at 162 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $8,815 and assets $3,771, consisting of stock in trade $1,500, store fixtures $1,000, book accounts $1,271.

S. D. ROBERSON.—Samuel D. Roberson, creameryman and milk dealer at Bullville, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $5,055 and assets $13,131, consisting of real estate $700, notes $7,795, accounts $3,846, cans, wagons, &c., $770, cash $20.

GOLDMAN, BALK & GOLDMAN.—Louis Goldman, Max Goldman, and Benjamin Balk, composing the firm of Goldman, Balk & Goldman, dealers in men's furnishing goods at 275 Eighth Avenue, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,184 and assets $1,300 in stock and fixtures. The business was started a year ago.

MARIE HERSCHMAN.—Marie Herschman, doing business as Mary Herschman, dealer in varieties, toys, &c., at 2,238 and 2,279 Third Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $10,738, due to 190 creditors and assets $7,393, consisting of stock in trade $6,025, fixtures $150, cash $618. She is the wife of Adolph Herschman, who started the business in 1890.

E. SMITH.—Edward Smith, residing at 501 West One Hundred and Fortieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $254,519 and no assets. Of the liabilities $220,400 are secured by bond and mortgage, the largest creditors being Julius Lippmann and others, $227,500. Of the unsecured liabilities sixty-four claims are in judgment. He was formerly of Smith & Menken, builders, who dissolved in 1890.

W. HELLER.—A petition in involuntary bankruptcy has been filed against William Heller, manufacturer of traveling bags, at 548 Broadway, by the following creditors: C. L. & R. E. Smith of Newark, $204; H. Holm & Stumpf of Harrison, N. J., $570 and A. E. & H. E. Dodge of Lynn, Mass., $427. They allege that on Jan. 6 he transferred his stock to the Chemical National Bank to give it a preference. His liabilities are reported to be $10,000. He is about eighty years old, and has been in business fifty years.

Receiver for Rents.

Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court has appointed Frederick Southack receiver of the rents of 9 to 13 Maiden Lane, on the application of Frederick Ayer, in a suit brought against Frank N. Gill to foreclose a second mortgage of $233,000, on which the interest due Dec. 12, it is alleged, has not been paid. It was also stated that the interest on the first mortgage, amounting to $12,000, due Dec. 12, was not paid. The first mortgage is for $600,000, and there is a third or creditors' mortgage for over $75,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHLEY ENGINEERING COMPANY—The India Rubber and Gutta Percha Insulating Company	$387
ALLEGRO, Michael—Ludwig Bauman and others	114
BYRNES, George A.—New York Telephone Company	37
BOES, Henry J.—A. P. Dienst & Co	91
CRAIG, Walter E.—Elizabeth Betz	419
CLARKE, James, and John Selfridge—R. Scommodau	27
DEUTSCH, Max, and Herman Seifert—H. J. Hindes	133
FRANK, Christopher—D. M. Herring and another	76
FRANKEL, Max—Betty Frankel	61
FLOYD, Steve W.—B. Mittelstaedt	30
FLOECKHER, Walter—F. G. Lloyd and others	125
GRONARD, J. M.—W. S. Schutz	90
GETZOFF, Betsy—The City of New York, costs	106
GRUFT, Hyman and Tone—H. B. Scharmann & Sons	1,725
GILBERT, Howard R.—John B. Dietz	110
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York—John A. Falk and another	607
HEBROW, James—American Rubber Tire Company	90
HOYT, H. Wilson—New York Telephone Company	66
HENRY, John—William L. Conway	30
HERBERT, Alexander—Fannie Sachs and another	282
IMPERATO, Luigi—J. & M. Haffen	1,026
JONES, De Witt C.—I. P. Hubbard	283
KELLEHER, Nora—H. B. Claflin Company	44
KIERNAN, Frank—The Tribune Association	146
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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. BOOTHE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of William F. Boothe of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said William F. Boothe was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, Referee, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—ISAAC JOHNSON, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Isaac Johnson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 18, 1900, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, February 7th, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22, 1900.

NO. 2,027.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL KLANG, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Klang of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of January; A. D. 1900, the said Samuel Klang was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22d, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LUIZ KLEIN, Bankrupt.—No. 1,375.

To the creditors of Luiz Klein of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said Luiz Klein of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 20th, 1900.

NO. 1,965.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE J. D. MAYNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George J. D. Mayne of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1900, the said George J. D. Mayne, was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, No. 302 Broadway, New York City, on the second day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL S. SMITH,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PETER H. McARDLE, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Peter H. McArdle of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Peter H. McArdle was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

January 22d, 1900.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BENJAMIN SHAPIRO and SAMUEL GOODSTEIN, Individually and as partners of the firm known as Shapiro & Goodstein, Bankrupts.—No. 2,016.

To the creditors of Benjamin Shapiro and Samuel Goodstein of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Shapiro & Goodstein, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Benjamin Shapiro and Samuel Goodstein of the City of New York, individually and as partners of the firm known as Shapiro & Goodstein, were duly adjudicated bankrupts; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, on the eighth day of February, A. D. 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 15th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHNAPMAN, bankrupt.—No. 2,087.

To the creditors of Joseph Schnapman of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1900, the said Joseph Schnapman of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, January 19th, 1900.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY SOBOL, bankrupt.—No. 1,958.

To the creditors of Henry Sobol of the City of New York, County and State of New York, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Sobol of the City of New York, County and State of New York, was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, Number 346 Broadway, in the City of New York, County and State of New York, on the first day of February, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. THEODOR AUB, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, January 22d, 1900.

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE SUpreme Court, held at the Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 23d day of October, 1899.—Present: Hon. Henry M. Bookstaver, Justice.—In the matter of the application of the Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association for a voluntary dissolution.

On reading and filing the petition of Marshall W. Green, William W. Bridgeman, William M. Dodge, Eugene L. Lockwood, Frank T. Brown, John M. Sweeney, and John A. Anderson, as Directors of the Riverside Building and Loan Association, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and the schedules thereto annexed, verified by the petitioners on the 11th day of October, 1899, with due proof of service of a copy of said petition and order thereon, and a copy of this order and notice of application therefor on Honorable John C. Davies, Attorney General for the State of New York, and on motion of William Langdon, attorney for the petitioners, it is

ORDERED, That all persons interested in the said corporation show cause before M. Clelland Milnor, Esq., counsellor at law, who is hereby appointed referee for that purpose, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved; and it is further

ORDERED, That a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time hereinbefore fixed for showing cause in The New York Times, printed in the City of New York, and also in The New York Law Journal, published in the City and County of New York. Enter,

H. W. J.
J. S. C.

To the Creditors, Shareholders, and all other persons interested in the Riverside Building and Loan Association:

Take notice, that the foregoing is a copy of an order made in the above entitled proceeding, and duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on October 23d, 1899.

WILLIAM LANGDON,
Attorney for Petitioners,
5 Beekman St., N. Y. City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GALLAGHER, ALIDA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALIDA A. GALLAGHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of William J. Fanning, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of January, 1900. MARY A. AUMACK, Administratrix. WM. J. FANNING, Atty. for Administratrix, 31 Nassau Street, B. M., N. Y. City. ja16-1aw6mTu

SIEFKE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SIEFKE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 302 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the sixth day of March next.—Dated New York, the 29th day of August, 1899. HENRY SIEFKE, Jr., Executor. FRANCIS B. CHEDSEY, Esq., Attorney for Executor, No. 302 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. au29-1aw6mTu

SMITH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES SMITH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 15 Whitehall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of November, 1899. SHERMAN HOYT, Executor. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executor, 43 Wall Street, n21-1aw6mTu

YOUNG, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. YOUNG, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, No. 290 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 14th day of November, 1899. MINNIE E. YOUNG, Executrix. RASTUS S. RANSOM, Attorney for Executrix, 290 Broadway, N. Y. City. n14-1aw6m27tTu

REFEREES' NOTICES.

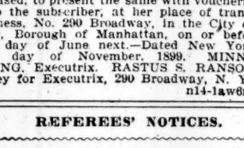
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —E. CAROLINE KOPPER, plaintiff, against MARGARET G. KOPPER, Jr., and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by McVickar & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, County of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of West End Ave., distant southerly thereon forty-four feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Ninetieth with the westerly side of West End Avenue; running thence westerly parallel with Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety feet; thence southerly and parallel with West End Avenue, twenty feet; thence easterly again parallel with said Ninetieth Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, ninety feet to the said westerly side of West End Avenue; and thence northerly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being now known by the street number 615 West End Avenue.—Dated New York, December 26th, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.
MORRIS PUTNAM STEVENS, Attorney for Plaintiff, 34 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. C.

The following is a dingram of the property to be sold: Its street number is 615 West End Avenue:



The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $25,000.00, with interest at 5% due thereon from February 25th, 1900, which mortgage will be due February 25th, 1902. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $538.23, and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of December, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, February 9th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee.

ja23-2aw3wTu&F

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—PETER L. O'NEILL, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of CATHERINE O'NEILL, deceased, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH B. McCLURE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of January, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the certain lease, term of years, and leasehold premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

A lease made by John Jacob Astor to Michael Lawless and his assigns, bearing date the 16th day of August, 1880, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County, on the 23d day of August, 1880, in Liber 1,548 of Conveyances, Page 398, and the leasehold premises thereby granted are bounded and described as follows, to wit:

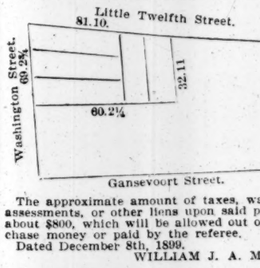
All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying, and being in the eastwardly side of Washington and the southerly side of Little Twelfth Street, in the Ninth Ward of the City, County, and State of New York, and being taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the eastwardly line of Washington Street by the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street; and running thence southwardly along said line of Washington Street, sixty-nine feet two and three-quarter inches; thence eastwardly, and at right angles or nearly so to the said line of Washington Street, sixty feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northwardly, to the southerly line of Little Twelfth Street, thirty-two feet eleven inches; and thence westwardly, along the line of Little Twelfth Street, eighty-one feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the same more or less, together with the buildings thereon erected, and any renewal or right of renewal of said lease, subject, however, to all existing subleases of said property.

Dated New York, December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

HENRY B. CULVER, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property granted by leases and leasehold premises and buildings erected thereon to be sold. Five stores or buildings, the street numbers being Nos. 832, 833, and 834 Washington Street and Nos. 32 and 34 Little Twelfth Street, all erected upon a single lot; the lease is a single lease of the whole tract:



The approximate amount of taxes, water rates, assessments, or other liens upon said premises is about $800, which will be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee.

Dated December 8th, 1899.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby postponed to January 16th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

WILLIAM J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby further postponed to February 6th, 1900, at the same hour and place.

Dated January 10th, 1900.

WM. J. A. McKIM,
Referee.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JOHN D. QUACKENBOS, as executor of the last will and testament of LOUISE B. QUACKENBOS, deceased, plaintiff, against HENRY B. MEAD and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1900, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the seventh day of February, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Lewis J. Phillips, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

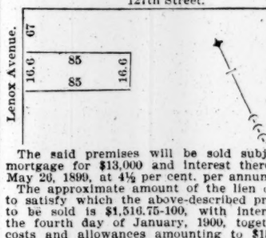
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Lenox (formerly Sixth) Avenue, (as widened and now established by law,) one hundred and sixty-seven feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; and running thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty feet; thence southerly and parallel with Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches; thence westerly and again parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, and part of the way through another party wall, eighty feet to the said line of Lenox Avenue; and thence northerly and along the easterly line of Lenox Avenue sixteen feet and six inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less—the boundary lines on each side running along the middle lines of the said party walls.—Dated New York, January 15, 1900.

HENRY H. SHERMAN, Referee.

THEODORE R. SHEAR, Attorney for Plaintiff, 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The premises are No. 232 Lenox Avenue.



The said premises will be sold subject to a mort

Ladies' Jackets.

Entire remainder of winter stock.
Short Jackets, made of Kersey, Cheviot or unfinished Worsted.
Various fashionable models.
$10.00, $18.00 and $25.00 each;
Value $15.00 to $50.00

Misses' and Children's Reefers, "Gretchens", and Jackets.
$5.00, $7.50 and $10.00 each.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Linen Dep't.

TABLE LINEN,
Heavy Bleached Scotch Damask,—2 yards wide,
$1.00 per yard,
Value $1.25.
Breakfast and Dinner Napkins to match,
$2.00 and $3.00 per dozen.
Odd Napkins, — breakfast and dinner size,
$1.60 and $2.50 per dozen,
Value $2.00 and $3.00.

TOWELS,
Huck,—heavy quality, hemmed,
$2.00 per doz.
Huck,—hemstitched, fancy weaves,
$3.00 per doz.
Huck or Bird-Eye,—Hemstitched, 23x48, Damask borders and ends,
$6.00 per doz.
Fine quality, hemstitched,—25x46, Damask ends,
$7.50 per doz.

Hand embroidered and hemstitched Squares, Scarfs, Tea-cloth and Centre Pieces.
At one-third to one-half former prices.

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

Ladies' Kersey Jackets
(strictly Tailor-Made),
About Half Price.
$18, $20 & $25 Jackets,
$10.00.
$12 & $15 Jackets,
$7.50.
$9.50 & $10 Jackets,
$5.75.
13th St. Store Only.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores. | Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

BIG TRADES FIGHT NEW FREIGHT RATES

Trunk Line Association Hears Protests Against the Classification.

SMALL SHIPPER SUFFERS MOST

New York Merchants Declare Railroads Need No Increase in Tariff—New England's Bitter Complaint.

The public hearing yesterday in the large meeting room of the Trunk Line Association to consider protests against the revised freight classification which went into effect the first of the year, called forth so large an attendance and so many protests, written and oral, that it was found impossible to conclude the hearing in a day and an adjournment was, late in the afternoon, taken until to-day, when further protests will be presented.

At yesterday's session, which began at 11 o'clock, several hundred merchants and shippers from many parts of the country were present and complaints were presented by dealers in dry goods, rope, pumice stone, bags, jute, soap, provisions, machinery, confectionery, hardware, starch, leather, oil—in fact, in nearly every commodity affected by the changed classification.

Commissioner J. T. Goddard, who called the meeting to order, said that it was a joint meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee and of the Official Classification Committee, and that complaints would be heard in the following order: First, from public organizations; second, from trade organizations, and third, from individual shippers.

SUMMARY OF COMPLAINTS.

William R. Corwine, representing the Merchants' Association of New York, was the first speaker and he read a long paper reviewing the difficulties between the shipper and the railway and trunk line companies as existing under the present classification. In summarizing, Mr. Corwine set forth the principal causes of complaint against the new schedule as follows:

"First—We believe that the reports of earnings made by railroads in their financial statements, in which it is shown that some of them have increased their annual dividends and that others, for the first time in many years, if not in their history, have declared dividends upon their common stock (the Directors setting forth that the outlook for the future is sufficient to justify this) show that the railroads are earning sufficient money to enable them to realize largely increased earnings, gross and net, for the immediate future, or for as long as the present period of prosperity may continue, which we hope will be indefinitely.

"Second—That the decreased cost of operation of railroads, as set forth in their reports and in the reports of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and the tendency to lower the cost of transportation rather than to increase it, is sufficient to overcome the claim of the necessity for more money due to the advanced prices of articles entering into the construction and maintenance of railroads, and that the reasonable prospects of future decreased costs of operation of railroad properties will place railroads in a still better position financially without any increase in freight charges being made necessary to add to their incomes.

HURTS SMALL SHIPPERS.

"Third—That the theory, which has resulted in the widening of the difference between carload lots and less than carload lots, is wrong, in that it lessens the area of distribution, hurts the small shipper and the small buyer, and should not be allowed to stand.

"Fourth—That the method of reclassifying dry goods is unjust in that it tends to a discrimination and to complications, and that, if it be found necessary thus to simplify classification in these lines, instead of the present classification standing, all dry goods should be placed in the second class.

"Fifth—That the new schedule works an injustice to the shippers in practically prohibiting the use of wood pulp packing boxes by a large class of shippers to whom they are of great benefit, and thus adds to the burden and expense of such shippers, and therefore should not be allowed to stand.

"Sixth—That the rule of the new classification, which reads as follows: 'Shipments of property combined into packages by forwarding agents, claiming to act as shippers, will only be accepted when the names of individual shippers and final consignees, as well as the character and contents of each package, are declared to the receiving agents, and such property will be waybilled as separate shipments, and freight charged accordingly,' will work a great hardship to jobbers and packing houses as well as to small merchants, and should be rescinded altogether."

PROTEST OF GROCERS.

F. G. Langley then filed a schedule of complaints against "Classification No. 20," relative to the carload and less than carload lots, saying that he represented the grocery trade which did not object to the increase of rates providing they were made uniform. As it was, the "less than carload" classification took from the local jobbing trade a heretofore profitable territory.

Clinton White, Chairman of the Transportation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, as the representative of the New England shippers, read a protest in which he declared that the continuance of the new classification without revision would mean a loss of business not only to merchants but to the railroads as well. He said:

"I believe our merchants very generally agree that some increase in rates is reasonable. They are very firmly of the opinion, however, that an increase of from 20 to 45 per cent. on certain individual articles is a very unfair and inequitable method of securing an increase of revenue which should be distributed over the entire list of commodities subject to transportation. In other words, they very earnestly protest against being singled out to bear this burden and against the unfair discrimination that is made by the changes in favor of the large shipper as against the smaller—the trust as against the individual.

NEW ENGLAND AROUSED.

"In almost every complaint that we have received, and we have received a great number, the disproportionate advance on less than carloads as against carloads is the thing complained of. This latter discrimination bears with especial hardship on New England. Our section is made up largely of small producers and distributors, and while an enormous business is done the distribution of the product is on the whole carried on in comparatively small quantities. Moreover, we are remote from the great consuming sections, and the business is carried on with increasing difficulty in competition with the local producers who are springing up all over those sections.

"Among the parties from whom complaints have been filed with us are representatives of the following trades: Coffee, fish, canned goods, starch, soaps, brewers, distillers, crockery and glass ware, fertilizers, and granite cutters."

F. B. Thurber, representing the National Board of Trade, who followed, said that it is less trouble and expense to carry in full carloads than in less than carloads, and the shipper of carloads or multiples thereof presses harder for advantages than the small shipper, and naturally gets an undue advantage. Mr. Thurber, continuing, said:

"The average railroad executive is apt to forget that he is performing a semi-public function, and that the vote of the small shipper had as much to do with conferring the franchises under which railroads exist as that of the large shipper. The railroads of this country get about half what those of other countries do for the same service, but this, to a great extent, inures to the benefit of a few rather than to the many, and there is room for reform, to the advantage alike of railroads and the public."

MUST NOT DISCRIMINATE.

Simon Sterne of the Board of Trade and Transportation, the next speaker, said that his organization conceded the right of the railways to increase their revenues by raising the tariff if they were to participate in the general prosperity now prevailing, but he said they must not discriminate against the smaller shippers. The speaker declared the present classification gave the larger shipper undue advantages over the smaller merchant.

A. M. Compton, representing the National Association of Chicago, said that, in addition to representing the National Merchants' Association, he represented the three largest dry goods shippers in the United States. Mr. Compton took up the classification as affecting the dry goods business, and said that in many of the trades goods could not be handled at even a reasonable profit under the present classification. If enforced, it would drive the piece goods trade to the West and South and away from the mills of New England and New York, he said, much to the loss of the Eastern manufacturers.

Thomas Morris, representing the pork packers and provision dealers of Cincinnati, then took up the classification and spoke of the injustice done to the smaller class of packers who did not own their cars and were known as "small dealers."

J. Jones Fernley of Philadelphia, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Hardware Association, said that the present classification worked a hardship both upon the hardware manufacturer and the jobber. He thought that hardware, as it occupied small space, should be rated fourth class, instead of third class, as now exists.

SOAP INDUSTRY'S COMPLAINT.

C. A. Jennings of the American Cotton Oil Company, who represented the soap industry of the United States, protested against the classification on behalf of his industry.

Following the noon recess, J. M. McDonald of Cincinnati, M. B. Kelly of the Philadelphia Trades Union, and L. A. Hanson, representing the Merchants' Association of St. Louis, spoke in the order named. Mr. Hanson spoke along the same lines as did Mr. Gates of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association of Chicago and Mr. Cavanagh of the National Association of Agricultural Implements and Vehicles. The latter declared that 75 per cent. of the factories represented in his association shipped in broken carloads.

Joseph J. Ward of Chicago, representing the grocery and hardware interests, said the present schedule was not fair to New York distributors or the small dealers of Chicago. New York did not desire any subsidies from the railways in the way of increasing this difference. The present schedule is advantageous to the large retailers in the small towns who can compete then with the jobber on his own grounds.

Henry A. Locke of Boston, representing the Boston leather interests, saw in the present classification an opportunity to induce rate cutting, and said that the new rates acted as a discrimination against Boston, the home of the leather market, in favor of Milwaukee and other Western cities.

MANY TRADES AFFECTED.

Other complaints were heard from Hugh R. Knox of the National Starch Manufacturing Company, who said that if the new rates were persisted in, they would drive the starch trade west of the Mississippi; R. J. Wardell, a manufacturer of pumice stone; D. S. Servoss of the National Enameling and Stamping Company; W. E. Smyth, a hardware manufacturer; C. M. Stacy of the Huyler Cocoa Company, Charles E. Borden of the Eastern Cordage Manufacturing Company, R. H. Moses, representing the wholesale candy manufacturers; J. A. Lenville, representing the Threshers' Manufacturers' Association; J. Sellers, representing manufacturers of agricultural implements in Springfield, Ohio; representatives of the Philadelphia and the Baltimore Oil Dealers' Associations, and W. Brown of Cleveland, representing the independent oil shippers.

Mr. Brown stated it as his opinion that if the present oil rates were maintained, they would drive the small operators out of existence, for the reason that unless they could ship cheaply in less than carload lots, it would prejudice them materially—in fact, probably drive them out of business and give the Standard Oil Company a complete grasp of the business.

At this point the meeting adjourned until 10:30 o'clock to-day.

Chicagoans Come Here to Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—Representatives of the Chicago industries most affected by the advance in freight rates between the Atlantic seaboard and this city, which went into effect Jan. 1, will appear before the Classification Committee of the Central Freight Association in New York to-day and protest against the advance.

Inspector Quinlan Resigns.

John J. Quinlan, for many years Supervising Inspector of the Immigration Service at this port, has tendered his resignation, to take effect on the 1st of February. There was a rumor current at the Barge Office yesterday that Mr. Quinlan's resignation had been demanded by the Secretary of the Treasury because he had, as alleged, violated civil service rules. Mr. Quinlan, when seen at his residence, 122 East Eighty-sixth Street, last evening by a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES emphatically denied that his resignation had been asked for. He said that he had tendered his resignation for the reason that he intended to go in business for himself.

"Step lively."
That's the order we give to a crowd of almost 12,000 shoes.
Some from our own stock, slightly travel-stained — soles soiled by tryings-on, linings soiled by goings-out, on approval; enamel, patent and russet leather, a few Bluchers and skating shoes—were $5.
Others, rare chance outsidders, $5 patent leathers—button and lace; and $3.50 to $4.50, russet leather and black calfskin—mostly lace.
They all march to the quick-step tune of $2.25.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.
350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

Registered Trade Mark.

1900 Washable Dress Goods

At "The Linen Store."

We now offer for inspection and sale an extensive assortment of the choicer grades of imported washable fabrics for the coming spring and summer.

MATERIALS FOR
Waists and Gowns
Bicycle and Golf Suits
Graduation Dresses
Church and Calling Gowns
Outing Costumes
for Mountains and Seaside.

An examination of this offering is cordially invited.

James McCutcheon & Co.
14 West 23d Street.

Exhibition of Cotton Fabrics for Spring.

Sheer or heavy materials, introducing new weaves, designs and colors.
The floral patterns are exquisitely arranged, colored and hand-printed. Those interspersed with conventional figures are exceedingly novel in effect.
Mousselines de Soie,—corded or plain weave.
Fine corded Batiste. Printed Organdie.
Embroidered Swiss. Dotted and striped Zephyrs.
Cotton and silk Grenadines.

Fine sheer Dimities,—30 inches wide,—floral and line stripes,—pin head and polka dots.
Delicate colors, black and white or grey and white.
25 cents per yard.

Shirtings,—suitable for waists,—one yard wide,—white figures or stripes on delft or pale blue, pink or heliotrope ground.
12½ cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

BLANKETS.
Fine Eastern and California wool,—full, double bed size,
$3.00, $4.00 and $5.00 per pair;
Value $4.00 to $6.50
Extra size, $7.50 per pair;
Value $9.50

BED SPREADS.
Crochet,—full size
75c., $1.15 and $1.40;
Value 95 cents to $1.75
Marseilles,
$1.50 and $2.00.
Marseilles,—satin finish
$2.00 and $3.25.
Value $2.50 and $3.75

COMFORTERS.
500,— Silkoline, — various designs and colors.
$1.00;
Value $1.50

This department has been transferred to the basement.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

JANUARY SALE OF WOOLEN DRESS GOODS.

Nine hundred yards Imported Novelty fabric,—basket weave.
Raised, black silk, figure designs, on red, gray, sage or castor grounds.
95 cents per yard;
Former price, $2.25

Challie Foulards,—fine quality,—silk warp.
White dots and figures on national or navy blue grounds.
48 cents per yard.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

GLOVES.

2 Clasp, pique sewn, street gloves. Colors: tans, gold, tabac, red, brown, black or white.
Fine quality and finish.
$1.00 per pair;
Value, $1.50

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway & 11th St.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

WOOD SCULPTURES IN GOTHIC.

There existed a school of wood sculpture which reached a splendid development toward the end of the fifteenth century. Flanders was the centre, and examples of its best designs are in our Flemish pieces.
Here are quaint chests, for instance, of solid wood, carved, with slightly recessed panels. Others, sculptured in bold relief, with the spirited fiends and dragons which the Gothic artist so loved to portray. The naïveté of the carvings shows that he believed in what he represented. Chairs in correct designs for $6.50, many other odd pieces reduced.
To get an effective touch of interesting oddity, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43 45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

REFRESHING SLEEP.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Quiets the nerves, relieves the tired and confused condition of the brain, and induces refreshing sleep.
Genuine bears name HORSFORD'S on wrapper.

Birds Mate now; breeding pairs, singer, according to voice, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00; female, $1.00. Holden's New Book on Birds; all about mating, food, care, and how to keep bird singing, with full price list of all birds and cages by mail, 25 cts., stamps. Song Restorer by mail, 25 cts. Free list all birds. G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Ave., N. Y.

HEARN

West Fourteenth Street

Our Great White Sale

Good values have an eloquence all their own.
Such prices as quoted below for qualities represented need no words of praise. . . Customers know that what we promise we perform.

HERE ARE ATTRACTIONS

to forge new links in chain of Confidence that binds us to customers.

Imported Mohair Crepons
firmly stitched back—absolutely rain-proof—variety of styles—regular value .59 cents..... .29

Blue-and-White Foulards
Polka Dot and fig'd—24 inch..... .69

All Silk Satin Brocades
White, cream and evening shades..... .69

French Flannel Waists
All best shades—lined thro'—dress sleeves—French back—value 3.00.... 1.98

Rainy Day Skirts
Double face cloth—(Oxford, tan and castor) finest tailor finish—12 row patch stitched hem—value 12.98.... 8.98

Persian Cloth Jackets
Kersey, stitched seams—new high collar—also Fine Kersey Jackets—Tan, Black and Castor—velvet collar—col'd and black satin lined—real value 11.00..... 6.98

Ladies' Capes
Persian Cloth—extra length—fur trim—also Golf Capes—dble face cloth—value six dollars..... 3.98

Girls' Long Coats
Plain and fancy cloth—worth $6.98 to $8.98..... 3.98

Boys' Suits
Double Breast and Sailor Blouse—7 to 16 years and 3 to 10 years—excellent styles—value $3 and $3.50. 1.98

Ladies' Corsets
Sateen and Prunelle Cloth—extra quality (suitable for stout figures)—also 4 and 5 hook for slim figures—strong boned—perfect fit—value 1.75..... .94

Fine Fancy Batistes
Beautiful quality—stripes, figures and dots on Navy, Pink, Cadet, Light Blue and White—32 inches wide—wholesale price 19 cts.; White Sale price.... .12½

Fancy Corded Ginghams
Stripes, Checks and Plaids in sixty styles and colorings—made for season 1900—not a piece of last year's goods among them—splendid texture—All colorings—some folks would make a great hurrah over them at 12½ cents—our price..... 8¾

Boston Sheets
54x90..... .33 81x90..... .47
63x90..... .37 90x99..... .53
72x90..... .43 90x99.....

Boston Pillow Cases
42x36..... 9½ 50x36..... .12
45x36..... .11 54x36..... .13
The name "Boston" speaks for itself—being an old reliable make and heavy quality.

Bobinet Curtains
Inserting and lace frill..... 1.98

Figured Chenille Portieres
Deep valance fringe—72 inches wide—a short while ago retailed at original price $20.00.....10.98

All Wool Smyrna Rugs
Extra quality—30x60 inch..... 1.97

Japanese Silk Lambrequins
Gold embroidered—all colors—2½ yards long—value 1.25 ..... .99

White Goods
Satin Check and Plaid Nainsooks..... 6¾
India Linens and Victoria Lawns—27 to 40 inches wide..... 6¾

Mail Order Telephone—No. 2873—18th.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Tuesday Evening, February 6th,
GALA CONCERT
The entire proceeds to be devoted to the
Dewey Arch Fund
Among the distinguished artists who have kindly volunteered their services are:
Madame Nordica and Madame Gadski, Mr. Edouard de Reszke and Mr. Evan Williams, and other soloists.
Mr. Emil Paur, Mr. Walter Damrosch, Conductors.
The full chorus of the Oratorio Society and an orchestra of sixty.
Prices: $3, $2, $1.50, and $1. Boxes, $50. Seats and boxes can be obtained at box office, Carnegie Hall, and Tyson's.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:30
Matinées Wed. & Sat., 2:15.
Daniel Frohman's Company
LAST 2 WEEKS.
The Maneuvers of Jane
Monday, Feb. 5, the new play by John Oliver Hobbs, entitled,
THE AMBASSADOR.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. At 8:30.
Daniel Frohman..Mgr.
Matinées Thursday & Sat. 2.
Charles Frohman Presents
A NEW PARISIAN COMEDY, entitled
The Surprises of Love.
By Paul Belhaud and Michael Carre.
Cast includes: Elsie De Wolfe, H. Reeves Smith, Charles Abbott, Eric Hope, Charles Bowser, Clayton White, Frank Lea Short, Margaret Robinson, Olive May, Helen Keating, Ellen Gall, & others.

CARNEGIE HALL.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY of New York
EMIL PAUR .....Conductor
SOLOIST: MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK.
Frl., Jan. 26, at 2 P.M. Sat., Jan. 27, at 8:15 P.M.
Program: Overture "The Flying Dutchman," Wagner; "Ganymed," for Contralto and Orchestra, L. V. Saar; Symphony No. 4, B flat major, Beethoven; Songs by Schubert, Schumann, and Franz; Overture, "Prometheus," Goldmark.
Box office open daily from 9 to 5.

MENDELSSOHN HALL
Thursday evening, January 25th, at 8:15,
Mr. David Bispham's
REQUEST RECITAL
POPULAR PROGRAMME
Comprising songs most frequently asked for.
Res. seats $1.50. Now on sale at Schuberth's.

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th. Eves. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
The Latest Musical Comedy Success,
THREE LITTLE LAMBS

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. MR. JOHN DREW In the Tyranny of Tears. 8:15 Sat. Mat.

AMUSEMENTS.

PADEREWSKI
and
ADAMOWSKI QUARTET,
Only Recital at Sherry's.
THIS (TUESDAY) AFTERNOON AT 4.
M. Paderewski will play Soli by Chopin, Liszt, and Paderewski.
GENERAL ADMISSION, $2.00.
RESERVED SEATS, $3.50.
Seats now at Tyson's, Schuberth's, all the principal hotels, and at the hall.
STEINWAY PIANO USED.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
THIRD CONCERT TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
THE KNEISEL QUARTET
OF BOSTON,
assisted by Mme. Szumowska, Piano.
Programme: HAYDN, Quartet D major, Op. 76, No. 5; FAURE, Sonata for Piano and Violin, A major; BEETHOVEN, Quartet, E minor, Op. 59, No. 2.
Tickets, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Square.

CARNEGIE HALL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15,
Pittsburg Orchestra
Victor Herbert, Conductor. Soloist, MARIE BREMA, First N. Y. reappearance.
Seats, 75c. to $1.50. Boxes, $12 & $15. On sale at Schuberth's, Tyson's, Rullmann's and box office.

PROCTOR'S 23d ST. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Marie Dressler 20 Min. in Shirtwaists
Sims & Graham, Leo Dervalto, Kenno, Welch, o'rs.

PALACE 58th St. & 3d Av. Cont. Perf. 15, 25, 50c. Montgomery & Stone Duncan's Collies.
Halladay & Ward, McPhee & Hill, Moving Pictures, &c.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
OPEN 9 A. M. TO 11 P. M. ADM. 50c.
5th NATIONAL EXHIBITION of CYCLES, AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES.

Two Piano Recitals MENDELSSOHN HALL Hambourg THUR. AFT., Jan. 25; WED. AFT., JAN. 31, at 3 o'clock.
Tickets, $1.50 & $1, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.
Direction VICTOR THRANE. Knabe Piano Used.

CASINO! 2d TIME TONGT! 2 wks only! FIRST MATINEE TMRRW!
Geo. W. Lederer's London Co. in The Belle of N. Y.
Orig. Cast & Chorus of 2 years' run in London.

Knickerbocker. N. C. GOODWIN MAXINE ELLIOTT Evgs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS OF THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.
Feb. 5—Mr. Goodwin-Miss Elliott (A New Play.)

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
"Another Empire success."—Charles Frohman.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY in BROTHER OFFICERS.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:20. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.
MAUDE ADAMS | The Little Minister.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8 o'clock. Mats., 2:15.
3D MONTH. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY.
Wm. Gillette In His New Play, Sherlock Holmes.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE 24th St., nr. B'way Evgs., 8:30. Matinées, 2:15.
Last 2 Weeks. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
Greatest Hit This Season. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS.
Feb. 5—Coralie & Co., Dressmakers.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. Evgs., 8:20. Matinée Saturday.
MRS. LANGTRY—THE DEGENERATES

CHICKERING HALL,
TO-NIGHT AT 8 P. M.
A. Henry Savage Landor.
Subject: In the Forbidden Land. Illustrated.
Thrilling story of his Journey in THIBET. Capture by the Lamas, Imprisonment, Torture, and ultimate release.
Tickets, $1.50, $1 and 75c. J. B. POND, Mgr.

WALLACK'S THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF OLGA NETHERSOLE in SAPHO will be on WEDNESDAY OR THURSDAY EVG.
☞ Positive announcement made Wednesday.
SEATS FOR MONDAY NIGHT WILL BE GOOD OPENING NIGHT.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE CASTLE SQ. OP. CO.
3d Season's Success in English.
The MAGIC MELODY Preceding
The Lyric Tragedy, AT THE LOWER HARBOUR
Eves., 8:15. 25c. to $1. Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 seats, 25c

THE NEW YORK. B'way, 44-45 Sts. This (Tues.) Eve. First time of the big spectacle,
BROADWAY to TOKIO

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. LAST WEEK. 75TH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of OIL PAINTINGS at The Fine Arts Society, 215 West 57th St.
Open 10 A. M. to 6 P. M., and 8 P. M. to 10 P. M. Admission .....25c.

COMIQUE MATINEE TODAY 25 & 50 B'WAY & 29TH THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT
GAY MASQUERADERS. 2 Burlesques and Vaudeville.
TOBASCOSCOPE—New Sensational Pictures.

KEITH'S Continuous Performance. MINNIE SELIGMAN. LeROY AND CLAYTON.
Mr. and Mrs. ELLIS. CASE. LOUISE GUNNING. JOHN BOWKER: Transvaal Illustrated.

Koster and Bial's
Great Lafayette. Marion Manola, Marie Jensen, Ritchie, Binns & Binns, the 5 Cornalios Sisters, McNulty, Solaret, Others. Mat. To-morrow, 50c.

GERMAN SONG RECITAL BY
MME. SCHULTZE-WICHMANN,
Assisted by Mme. Lowe-Wichmann,
FRIDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 26, 1900,
at 3 P. M., Knabe Hall, 5th Av. and 20th St.
Tickets $1.50, at Luckhardt & Belder.

MENDELSSOHN HALL, This Aft. 3 P. M.
MR. PERRY AVERILL,
With the assistance of
MISS ANNA OTTEN, Violinist.
MR. ORTEN BRADLEY, Pianist.
Res'd Seats, $1, at Schuberth's, L. M. Ruban, Mgr.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.
NEXT, MATINEE WEDNESDAY AT 2.
THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR

Hammerstein's 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA Evgs. 8:30. Sat. Mat. 2:15
Mat. Sat. Prices, 50, 75, $1.00
Jerome Sykes & Edna Wallace Hopper AN THE WONDERFUL LAMP CHRIS

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the direction of Mr. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Ev'g, at 7:30, DIE MEISTERSINGER. Mmes. Emma Eames and Schumann-Heink; MM. Van Rooy, Bertram, Friedrichs, (début,) Breuer, and Dippel, Conductor, Paur.
Fri. Ev'g, Jan. 26, at 7:45, Double Bill—DON PASQUALE. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Scotti, Pinkorsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Mancinelli. Followed by CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA. Mmes. Calvé and Mantelli; MM. Campanari and Dippel. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sat. Aft., Jan. 27, at 2, TANNHAUSER. Mmes. Ternina, Olitzka, and Nordica; MM. Van Dyck, Bertram, and Plançon. Conductor, Paur.
Sat. Ev'g., Jan. 27, at 8, at Popular Prices, FAUST. Mmes. Emma Eames and Mantelli; MM. Saleza, Ocellier (début) and Pringle. Conductor, Bevignani.
Sun. Ev'g, Jan. 28, at 8:15, Grand Popular Concert.
Soloists: Mmes. Calvé (her only appearance at a Sunday concert) and Schumann-Heink; MM. Salignac and Plançon, together with the Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Paur. Special prices for this concert, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00. General admission, 50c. Boxes as usual.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Thursday Afternoon, Feb. 1, at 3:30.
SONG RECITAL
by Madame
NORDICA
and Madame
SCHUMANN-HEINK
Tickets $2.50, $2, & $1. Boxes $50 & $30. Now on sale at Schuberth's and Box Office.

THE DEWEY MATINEE TO-DAY. VICTORIA BURLESQUERS,
East 14th St. "A High Ball." Calceda, The Nawns.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK of the best of all rural plays, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
Next week—CHAUNCEY OLCOTT.

MANHATTAN Theatre, 33d & B'y Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Always Crowded. "WAY DOWN EAST." Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:10.

BIJOU, B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. only. MAY IRWIN Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. IN SISTER MARY
BEST ORCHESTRA SEATS ONLY $1.50.

WORLD IN WAX. CINEMATOGRAPH. EDEN MUSEE NEW GROUPS. CHARMING MUSIC

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

Murray HILL THEATRE, 42d St. & Lex. Av. Matinee Every Day, 25c. THIS WEEK—NEVER AGAIN.

HERALD SQ. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents his new triumph, Naughty Anthony

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. A STRANGER in a STRANGE LAND
Popular Prices! Wed. Mat., 25c. & 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE TO-NIGHT. Benefit & Farewell, 2 new one-act plays & 2d act Blitzmaedel. SCHWEIGHOFER.

HUBER'S 14TH ST. MUSEUM. 10c. to all. Moore's New Orleans Minstrels.

LECTURES.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
To demonstrate the great superiority of the modern method over the old methods still so much in vogue, a lecture will be given in this institution Tuesday, January 30th, at 8 P. M. All are invited! The lecture is to be followed by the Free February Course in German every Tuesday and Friday evening at 8 o'clock. (No tuition fee.) All are welcome to join! Over 770 students were taught by the instructors of this institution from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1899, and over one thousand from October, 1898, to June, 1899.
STERN'S
School of Languages of N. Y. City, 27 E. 44th St.